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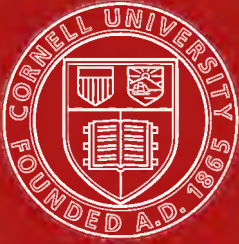


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CANANDAIGUA

Its Advantages, Growth and Beauty



Edited by J. FRANK CAPLISE

Illustrated by F. D. CRANDALL

Published by

The Canandaigua Board of Trade

1907

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CANANDAIGUA



ANANDAIGUA, the county seat of Ontario County, in the State of New York, is beautifully situated at the foot of Canandaigua Lake and in the center of one of the richest fruit-growing and agricultural districts in the world.

It unquestionably possesses more desirable qualifications as a place of residence than any town of its size in New York State, and has to offer some of the finest sites for the location of factories and other business interests that can be found anywhere.

In the following pages the Board of Trade has endeavored to call attention to many of Canandaigua's leading features, but the scope of the book is necessarily limited and much remains to be told beyond what is mentioned therein.

However, full and complete information on any subject may be obtained at any time by addressing Mr. W. D. Powers, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Canandaigua, N. Y.



Partial View of Canandaigua Looking Toward Lake.

Canandaigua To-day



Looking backward over the history of the village of Canandaigua, the county seat of Ontario County, in the State of New York, from the time when the first white settler began the work of felling the forest trees for the erection of his humble log dwelling and the clearing of a plot whereon was to be established the foundation of the future village to the beautiful and progressive Canandaigua of the present day, we are accorded a pleasing perspective.

We see a community always in the forefront of the progress, the intelligence and the achievement of the generation in which its lot was cast and a village noted for its beauty, the healthfulness of its climate and the law abiding and honorable characteristics of its citizens.

Much might be said and written of the many interesting legends from the lore of the aborigines, that are interwoven with the history of Canandaigua, of its enduring prominence as a center of culture and learning and of its noted citizens whose names have been identified with the history of the state of New York and of the nation.

But in the preparation of this book the Board of Trade realizes that it is in the Canandaigua of to-day, and not of the past, that the reader will be interested, and it is therefore its purpose to present briefly the more vital facts concerning the town, a sketch of its history, an outline of its commercial growth and a few of the numerous reasons existing why Canandaigua, as it stands to-day, comes as near as possible to being an ideal spot for the building of a home or the location of a business industry.

Nevertheless the story of a town, rich in honorable tradition, noted as the home of scholars, orators and statesmen, famed for its beauty and for the dignified and imposing character of its public buildings and residences, can not fail to be of interest to the intelligent stranger who in choosing a home here can truly feel that he is



The Town Hall

establishing his right to a share in the rich heritage bequeathed us by the men whose careers have reflected honor upon the place of their birth.

And while retaining in the fullest degree the qualities that have made her famous, Canandaigua has of late felt the all pervading influence of the modern spirit of commercial activity, and the growth and prosperity of the last few years may justly be interpreted as foreshadowing for her a prosperous future.

In recent years the village has become more than ever popular as a summer resort, and along the tree embowered and vine clad shores of the loveliest of Western New York lakes has grown up a summer colony which finds in the bracing air, the limpid beauty of the waters and the rugged glory of the hills, a welcome relief from the stifling bounds of encircling walls and glaring pavements.

Among the many advantages possessed by Canandaigua to which the Board is desirous of giving prominence are its abundance of sites suitable and obtainable for the building of factories, its splendid shipping facilities, its paved streets, its schools, residences and hospitals, its location in the very heart of one of the finest agricultural, fruit and grape growing regions in the world, and its social life and unsurpassed charms as a city of homes.

For the past few years the growth and development of the village has been steady and continuous, coming not in the form of a temporary boom soon to react, but in a healthy and conservative manner, fostered by activity in building and real estate, manufacturing and commercial interests and prosperity in all lines, thus building gradually and securely upon the firm foundation of modern business principles.

The scope of this book is naturally limited, but in the following pages will be found a brief presentation of the business and social advantages offered by the Canandaigua of to-day.

Any fuller information which may be desired will be furnished promptly upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The stranger coming to Canandaigua in search of information, or with a desire to prove to his own satisfaction the advantages of



Main Street. looking north from Bristol Street.



Main Street. looking south from N.Y.C.R.R.

the place will always be sure of a cordial welcome by communicating with any member of the Board of Trade, and whether he merely spends a few hours here in passing or wisely decides to make it his permanent abiding place, he may feel confident of a friendly reception that will at least leave with him pleasant memories of the Queen City of the Inland Lakes.

Canandaigua's Early History



MUCH has been written by various historical authors concerning the romantic and interesting Indian legends and the still more absorbing topic of the early beginning of the rule of the white man in this section, and to such works we must refer the reader who is interested in the early lore of the region, as in these pages we can do no more than give a brief review of that period.

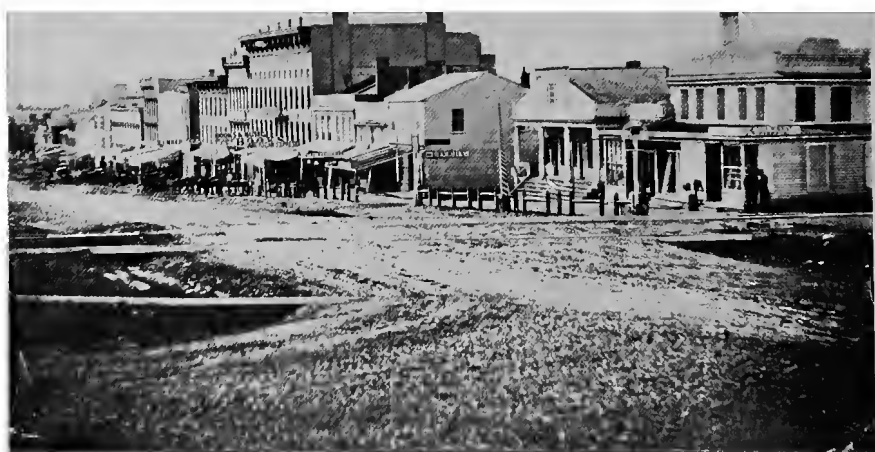
The country hereabouts was, before the advent of the white man, ruled by the Senecas, one of the most powerful and intelligent of the aboriginal tribes possessing a very fair degree of civilization at the time that their territory was first invaded by the early colonists.

The tradition of the origin of this tribe is that the Senecas sprung from the earth of a large hill on the east side of Canandaigua Lake, known in the Indian language as Genundewah, or Great Hill, from whence was derived the tribal name Seneca, meaning "Great Hill People."

This hill, now known as Bare Hill, was venerated by the Senecas as the place of their birth, as late as 1834, and here they met in council and to offer up their tribal sacrifices. The hill was held sacred by the Senecas, not only as the place of their birth, but also as the scene of the destruction of a great serpent which in early times threatened the extinction of the entire race.



East Side



*West Side.
Main Street 1858.
Photographed By Marshall Finley*

The tradition runs that the fort on the hill was surrounded by this great serpent whose head and tail came together at the gate, and over whose slimy sides it was impossible for the Senecas to escape.

In vain did the warriors shoot their keenest arrows and hurl their sharpest spears against the monster whose armored sides were impervious to attack.

As the Senecas attempted to escape through the single door of the fort they were swallowed by the serpent or fell dead on the hill, stricken by the fumes of its breath.

At last, so runs, the legend, when all the tribe had been destroyed with the exception of two, a young brave and a beautiful maiden, The Great Spirit relented and sent from the heavens a magic bow and arrow, at the same time directing the youth where to strike the monster the fatal blow.

The charmed arrow sped and the great serpent in his death agonies rolled down the hill into the lake, in his struggles sweeping all vegetation from the face of the hill and disgorging the heads of the victims he had swallowed, and to this day large stones having the form of petrified heads are found in the vicinity of the hill.

The destruction of vegetation on the hill was complete, and for centuries no trees grew upon its inhospitable slopes, whence the name Bare Hill, by which it is known to the white man.

The tradition further runs that from the youth and maiden who were spared in the general destruction, sprung the mighty race of the Senecas, who ever after venerated Genundewah mountain, both as the place of their birth and of their rejuvenation.

So far as is known the first white men to come into this vicinity were the French missionaries, who came here as early as 1654 and labored among the Indians, risking their lives for the spread of the gospel.

In 1669 Robert Cavelier de Salle visited this section, and from thence on at intervals French explorers led expeditions into it. In 1684 De la Barr led an invasion of the territory of the Iroquois which ended in failure and served to give the Senecas a contempt for the French, but in 1687 De Nonville, with a force of 1,600 Frenchmen and 400 Indians, invaded what is now Ontario County and in a pitched battle on the present site of Victor severely defeated the Senecas, although the French suffered a loss of about 100 men.



— BARE HILL —

Relics of this famous battle were still discovered in Victor up to a few years ago.

After much further fighting the French gradually gained the friendship of the Senecas and maintained a fort at the mouth of the Niagara river until, in 1759, the English besieged and captured the place and put an end to French power in the West. Subsequently, by various means, the English won the friendship and support of the Senecas to the great subsequent detriment of the American colonies.

In 1772 all the western and central portions of the present New York State were made into what was known as Tryon County, named after the British Governor of New York.

It was the people in Tryon County in the Mohawk Valley who were the first to make protest against British rule, so that the claim is made that in this section was sown the seed of the American Revolution.

In 1774 the feeling against the British was so strong that the name of the county was changed from the name of Tryon to that of Montgomery in honor of the American General of that name, the present Ontario and Niagara Counties being included in Montgomery County.

During the days of the revolution, Ontario County suffered from the effects of war in its worst forms; the English, who held Fort Niagara, made that place a starting point for their savage allies in the raids which devastated the section, and there was planned the massacres of the Wyoming and Cherry Valleys and it is believed that both these expeditions as well as that which resulted in the battle of Oriskany passed through Canandaigua, being augmented by troops from the barracks which had been established by the English at Geneva for the notorious Butler.

In 1799 General Washington sent an expedition under the command of General Sullivan through this section which thoroughly and for all time effected the subjugation of the Senecas.

The expedition burnt the barracks at Geneva, laid waste the crops and orchards of the Senecas over a wide area, defeated the Indians and drove them to the shelter of Fort Niagara and never again to any extent were the white settlers of this section harassed by the Senecas.

Stephen A. Douglas
Law Office



Historical Museum.



Douglas
Desk.

After the revolution New York and Massachusetts made conflicting claims as to the ownership of the soil of Western New York. This dispute was settled at a convention at Hartford in 1786, Massachusetts retaining the sole pre-emption rights to the soil from the native Indians and New York retaining jurisdiction.

The territory over which Massachusetts obtained pre-emption lay west of a line running across the state from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania border at a point about due south from Seneca Lake.

This territory embraced about 6,000,000 acres and was sold by Massachusetts in 1787 to Judge Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, they agreeing to pay for it \$1,000,000 in Massachusetts securities.

Subsequently the value of Massachusetts securities rose unexpectedly and Phelps and Gorham being unable to make the last payments on their purchase Massachusetts released them from their obligation, except in regard to the tract to which they had already acquired the Indian title and this section is that which subsequently became known as the Phelps and Gorham purchase.

It was not until 1787 that Canandaigua really became known as a white settlement, and in 1789 Judge Oliver Phelps opened here the first Western New York office for the sale of land to the settlers.

In 1789 the original county of Ontario was erected, embracing all the land in the state west of the pre-emption line, 6,000,000 acres in all.

In that year the first religious service in Canandaigua was held by Rev. John Smith and in that year also a sawmill was built on Mud Creek five miles west of the village by General Fellows and August Porter.

In 1790 the first schools were opened in this section and also in that year the first state road was run from Utica to Canandaigua to facilitate traffic for the early settlers who in great numbers were flocking into this section.

In 1793, when, owing to the retention by Great Britain of certain posts which she had held since the close of the Revolution, there was fear of another war, a block-house was erected at Canandaigua and in that year the records also show that the village boasted of a court house, a county clerk's office and a jail.



Squaw Island.



In 1795 the trial of a man accused of stealing a cow-bell was held in the Canandaigua court house, this being the first jury trial held west of Utica.

Also in 1795 the famous old Canandaigua Academy was founded by Phelps and Gorham.

In 1798 the Ontario County Weekly Gazette, started in Geneva the previous year but removed to Canandaigua in 1789, had a circulation of 1,000 copies.

In 1799 the first Episcopal Church was established here and in the same month a Congregational Church was also founded.

As late as 1803 Canandaigua had the only postoffice between Geneva and Fort Niagara, and the village was regarded as practically being the outpost and gateway for settlers moving toward what was then the western country.

In 1826 on the soil of the original Ontario County appeared the beginnings of Mormonism, the pretended finding of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon occurring at Manchester September 22, 1826.

From its very earliest days Canandaigua was famous for its educational advantages and attracted among its settlers men and women of a high degree of culture and refinement.

Gradually the area of Ontario County has been cut down from its original dimensions as county after county, fourteen in all, have been detached from her soil until her area has been reduced from 10,300 to 640 square miles, but, nevertheless, it is true that she enjoys the distinction of being, as it were, the mother of all the Western New York counties and of having played an important part as an early outpost of our present day civilization.

Of the names famous in the early annals of Canandaigua and Ontario County, there are of the Indians, Young King, Old Smoke, Jos. Brant, Pollard, Cornplanter, Farmers Brother, Little Beard, and the celebrated Red Jacket.

Of non-residents yet closely associated with her history, La Salle, De Nonville, Joncaire, John Butler, Sir William Johnson and General Sullivan.

Of the famous early settlers we can recall Oliver Phelps, first Judge of Ontario County; Robert Morris, famous in Revolutionary annals; his son, Thomas Morris, who was a resident of Canandaigua;

Ehln Tree 17½ feet in Circumference



General View, from Arsenal Hill.



Old
Arsenal

C A N A N D A I G U A

Nathaniel Gorham, the elder, who was not a resident; Nathaniel Gorham, the younger; James and William Wadsworth, Nathaniel Rochester, H. W. Howell, William Wood, Philip Church, Abner Barlow, Walter Hubbell, Moses Atwater, William Williams, Ambrose Spencer and Judge Fitzhugh, as well as many others.

Among the many sons of Canandaigua who have attained prominence may be mentioned Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under Jefferson; his son, Francis Granger, Postmaster General under the first Harrison; Myron H. Clark, Governor of New York State; Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War under the younger Adams; John C. Spencer, Secretary of War under Tyler; Stephen A. Douglas, candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln; Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury under Arthur; Elbridge G. Lapham, United States Senator; Hon. Frank Rice, Secretary of State, and Hon. John Raines, President of the State Senate, the two latter named being present residents of Canandaigua.

Aside from the prominent names mentioned, the sons of Old Ontario have achieved prominence far and wide and in various walks of life, as soldiers, artists, authors, scientists, in law and medicine, as teachers and theologians as well as in various branches of industry.

With such a history behind her, with the memory of illustrious citizens and the knowledge of honorable achievements to add dignity to her records and afford a bright example to her growing sons, it is little wonder that Canandaigua feels an honest pride in her heritage, in the fact that her early boundaries marked the outposts of civilization and that from her broad acres were hewn the present counties of Western New York so that she stands as mother of a broad domain that to-day teems with the life, the hurry and enterprise of hundreds of thousands of citizens.

And resting secure in the shadow of a glorious past she stands now awake and alert with a substantial record of progress within the last few years and looking forward into that future which may hold for her a place among the mighty cities of the generations to come.



New Jail.



Old Jail.

Progress



PROGRESS is the keynote upon which hinges the prosperity of a community, and the gauge of progress is accomplishment. Thus a city, like an individual, which sits idly dreaming of past achievements or of a glorious future and makes little effort to capture the passing advantage which makes for the realization of that future is bound to be outstripped in the race for precedence by the city which wastes no time in dreaming but strives day in and day out for the attaining of those advantages which, in the judgment of her leading citizens, are calculated to conduce to her upbuilding.

Canandaigua has a record of accomplishments achieved during the past five years of which she has no cause to be ashamed.

Aside from civic improvements these years have witnessed the erection of two magnificent church buildings, the Methodist Episcopal and the Roman Catholic, the former costing \$45,000 and the latter approximately \$100,000.

The transforming of an old mansion in Main Street North into an up to date and thoroughly equipped Y. M. C. A. building and the founding of a large and enthusiastic branch of that association.

The erection at private expense of a general hospital at a cost for building and equipment of \$200,000, and unsurpassed in its fittings and appointments by any similar institution in the country.

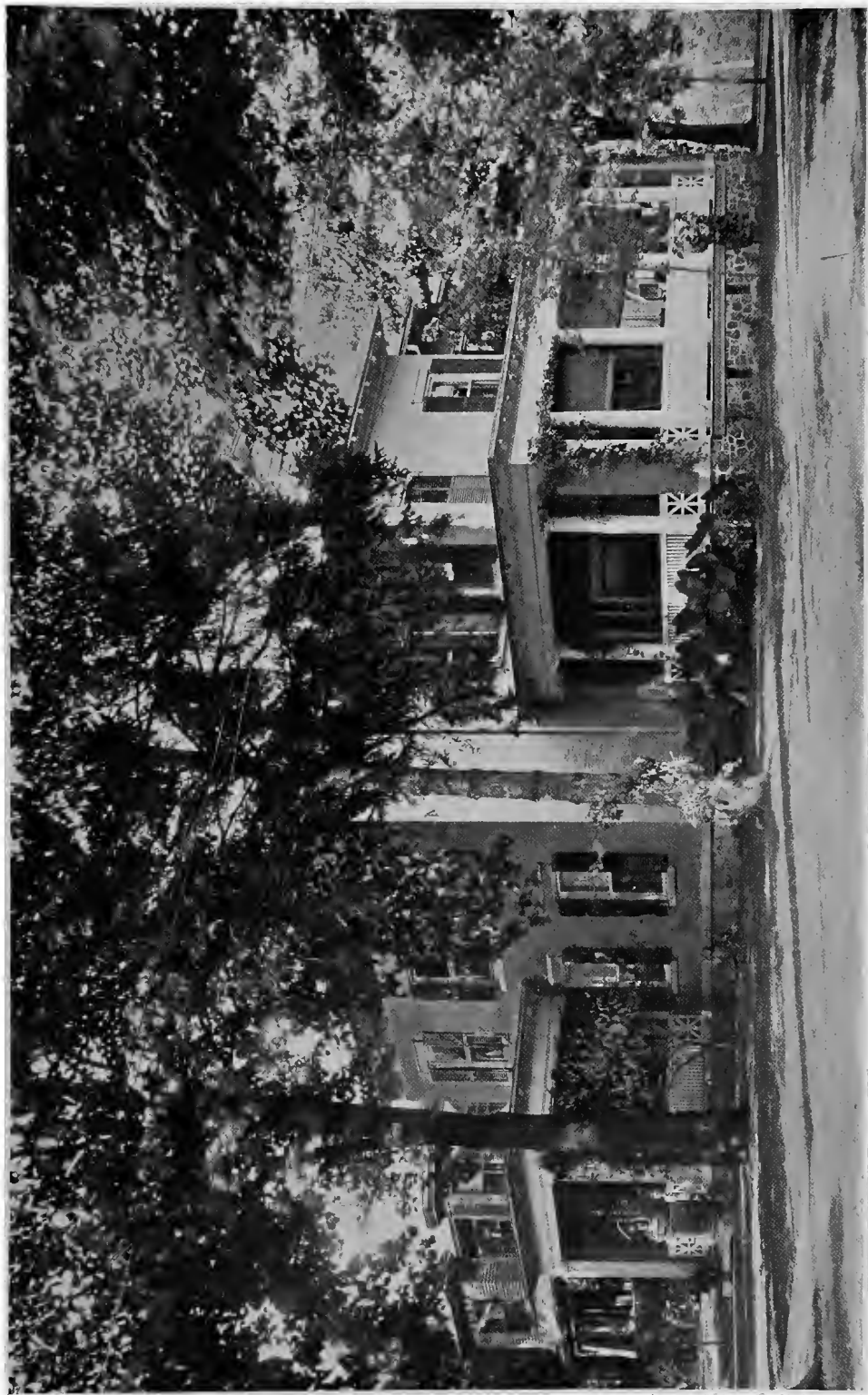
The establishment, also at private expense, of a splendid park and recreation grounds and a swimming pavilion and adjoining park.

The completion by the village of ten miles of first class paved streets and seven and one-half miles of new sewers at a total expense of approximately \$500,000.

Canandaigua also owns and operates her own water supply system. The contract for furnishing the water supply for the village was formerly in the hands of a private company, but as the service was not regarded as generally satisfactory the municipality decided to construct and maintain its own pumping station, reservoir and water supply system.



Sonnenberg, the Summer Residence of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson.



Residence of J. R. McLaughlin,



Hallenbeck Block

At the time this was undertaken it was regarded largely as an experiment, but so well has it succeeded that this branch of the municipal government is now not only self-sustaining, but is actually realizing yearly a comfortable profit.

The figures for the work of this department for the year past will probably be of interest and may be found in the article on the water supply system which appears elsewhere in this book.

Aside from this, the village is engaged in the erection of a new free academy building, ready for occupancy in the near future, and constructed at an aggregate expense of \$100,000.

A new county bacteriological laboratory has been erected, is equipped in a most modern manner and is under the supervision of a skillful scientist.

In this connection might be mentioned also that an agitation is now on foot for the construction of a sewage consumption plant at municipal expense and designed to dispose of the village sewage in accordance with the most approved modern methods.

Negotiations are also under way looking to the placing of all overhead telephone, telegraph and other electrical wires and power cables in underground conduits.

With the completion of the improvements noted as in course of construction, or under consideration, there is no question but that Canandaigua can lay claim to a degree of progress within the past few years seldom equalled in any community, and this progress made gives good reason for feeling confident that Canandaigua is entitled to take a place among the most progressive cities of the State.



Residence of Mrs. Clara G. Coleman.

Culture

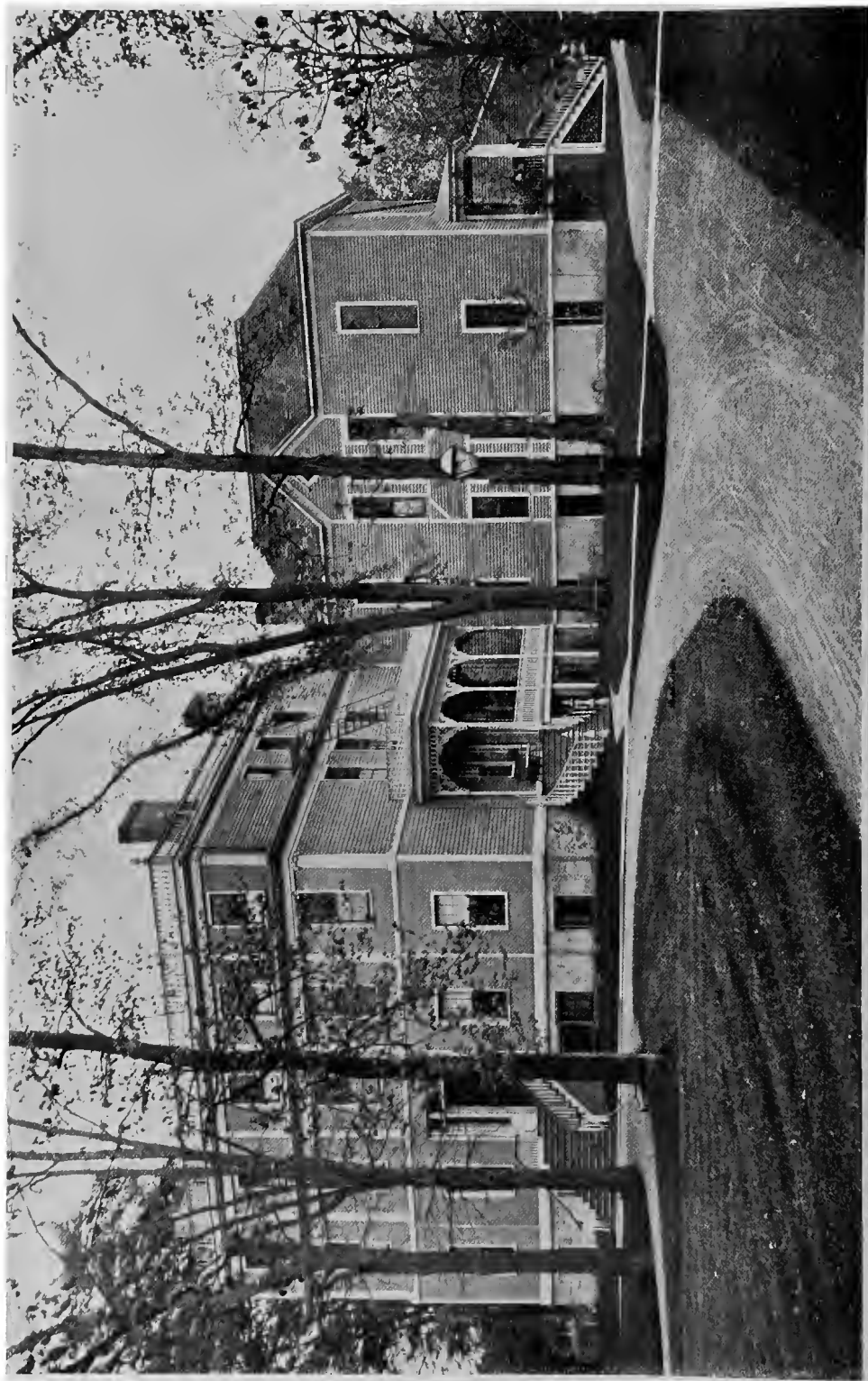


IN choosing a permanent residence persons of education and refinement are invariably anxious to select a locality where the general character of the inhabitants is such that the newcomers may feel that their lot is being cast among environments that will be at once pleasant and congenial and will assure to themselves and their families associations of the most desirable sort.

While those who care little for the social side of life may urge that the society of a town matters little from a purely utilitarian standpoint, there is, nevertheless, a desire always existing among the great majority of human beings to enjoy the society of their kind and more particularly that society whose tone is uplifting and elevating.

Canandaigua, almost since its founding, has been noted as a center of culture and learning, and its historic schools, its famous sons and daughters of prominence in education and refinement have left an imprint upon its residents that has wrought strongly for the up-building of a cultured, educated and law abiding population.

While these are considerations perhaps aside from the mission of a book of this character, they are, nevertheless, points to be considered as being pertinent to those social relaxations to which the leisure hours of these busy days may be devoted. And in association with the widely traveled and thoroughly educated persons who are prominent in the life of Canandaigua may be found much of that pleasing old style dignity, hospitality and pleasure in the higher things of life which now unhappily seems to be to a great extent overlooked in many of our larger communities.



Granger Place

Churches



FAIRLY good estimate of the general character of the inhabitants of any town may be formed from a knowledge of the extent to which they accord support to the various church societies of their locality.

While it is true that from a material standpoint the prosperity of any community does not in direct measure depend upon the support thus accorded it, it is also true that in a place where interest in the work of churches of all denominations is strong and the populace is active in church work the effect is reflected upon the people as a whole and there is less of lawlessness and disorder than in other communities not so favored in matters that pertain to the spiritual welfare of mankind.

Canandaigua is one of the communities where interest in church work is keen, where that work is carried on in an effective and energetic manner and where prosperous church societies and large congregations are the rule and not the exception.

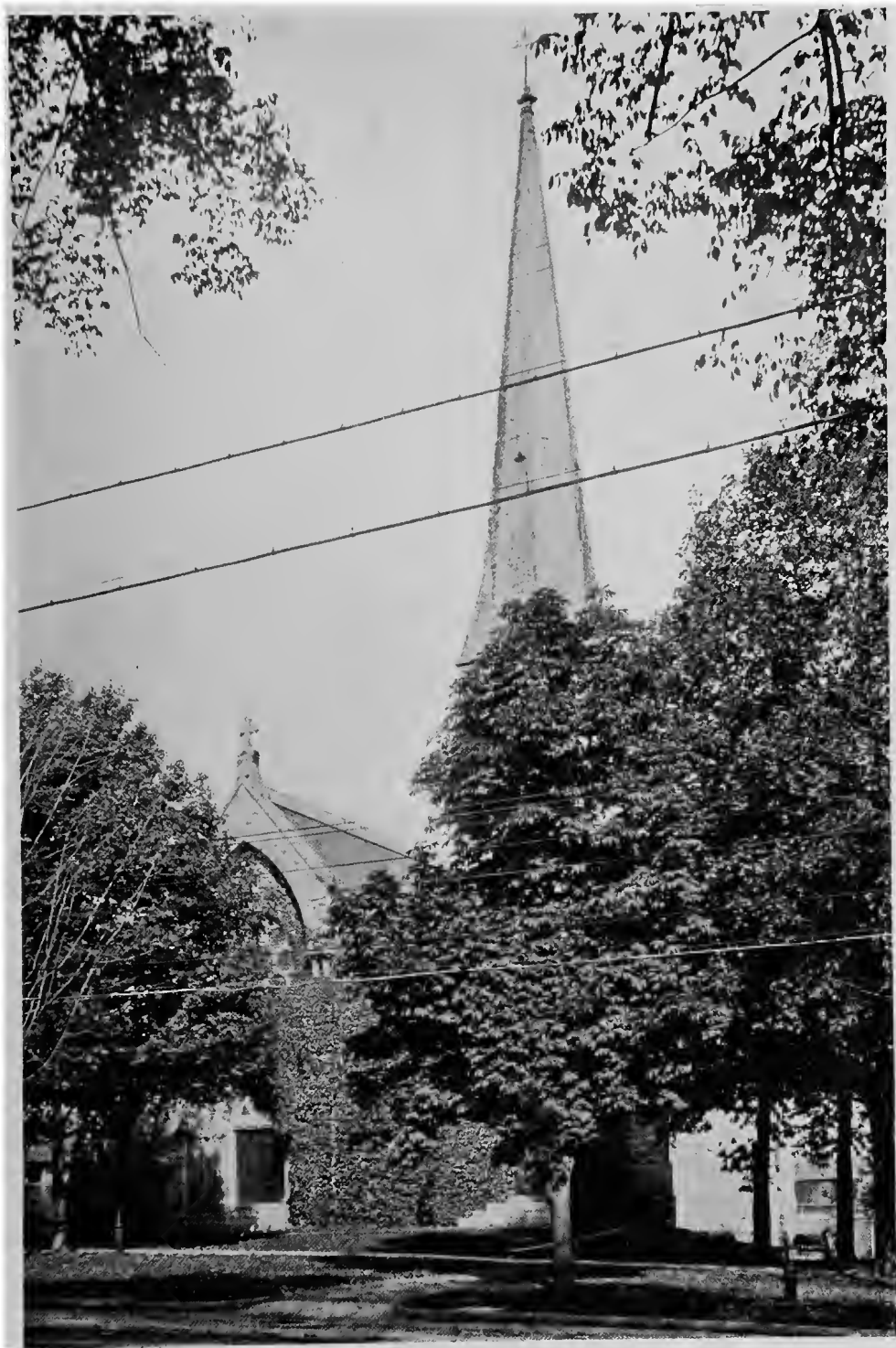
This aggressive spirit in church work has its effect upon the character of the inhabitants of Canandaigua who are, as a rule, law abiding, peaceful and industrious to a greater extent than are those of almost any town in the United States as is amply shown by statistics.

The oldest church in Canandaigua is the Congregational, erected in 1812 and standing on the west side of Main Street in nearly the center of the town. The members of this church number 453 and the entire congregation 1,200, and this congregation has been under the pastoral charge of Rev. Lewis T. Reed, a gentleman of great ability and accomplishments, who lately resigned to accept a call to the pastorate of a Brooklyn church, and whose successor has not as yet been appointed.

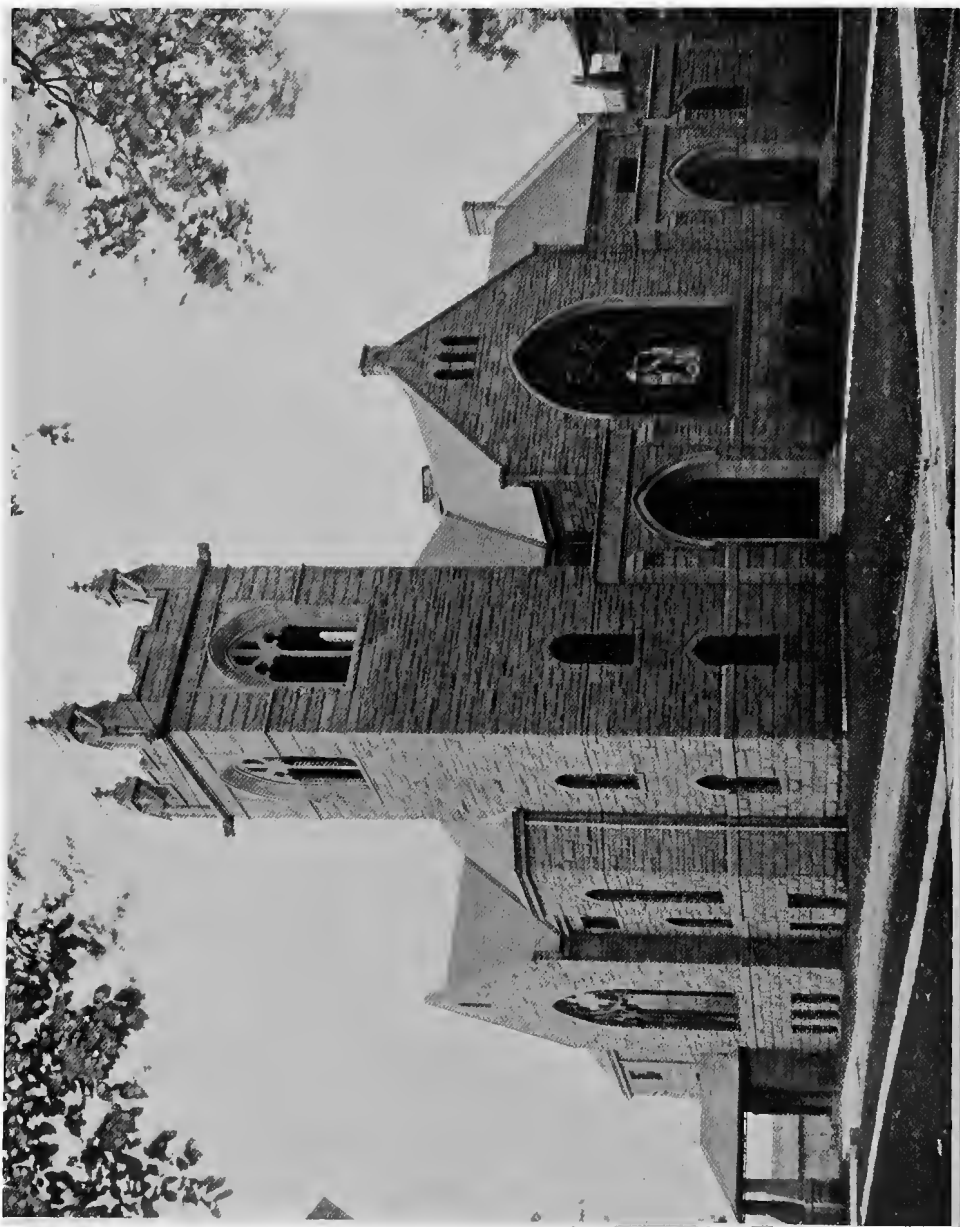
Further north on the same side of Main Street stands the new Methodist Church, a beautiful building erected four years ago at a cost of about \$45,000. The building is of gray stone and, besides the reg-



The First Congregational Church.



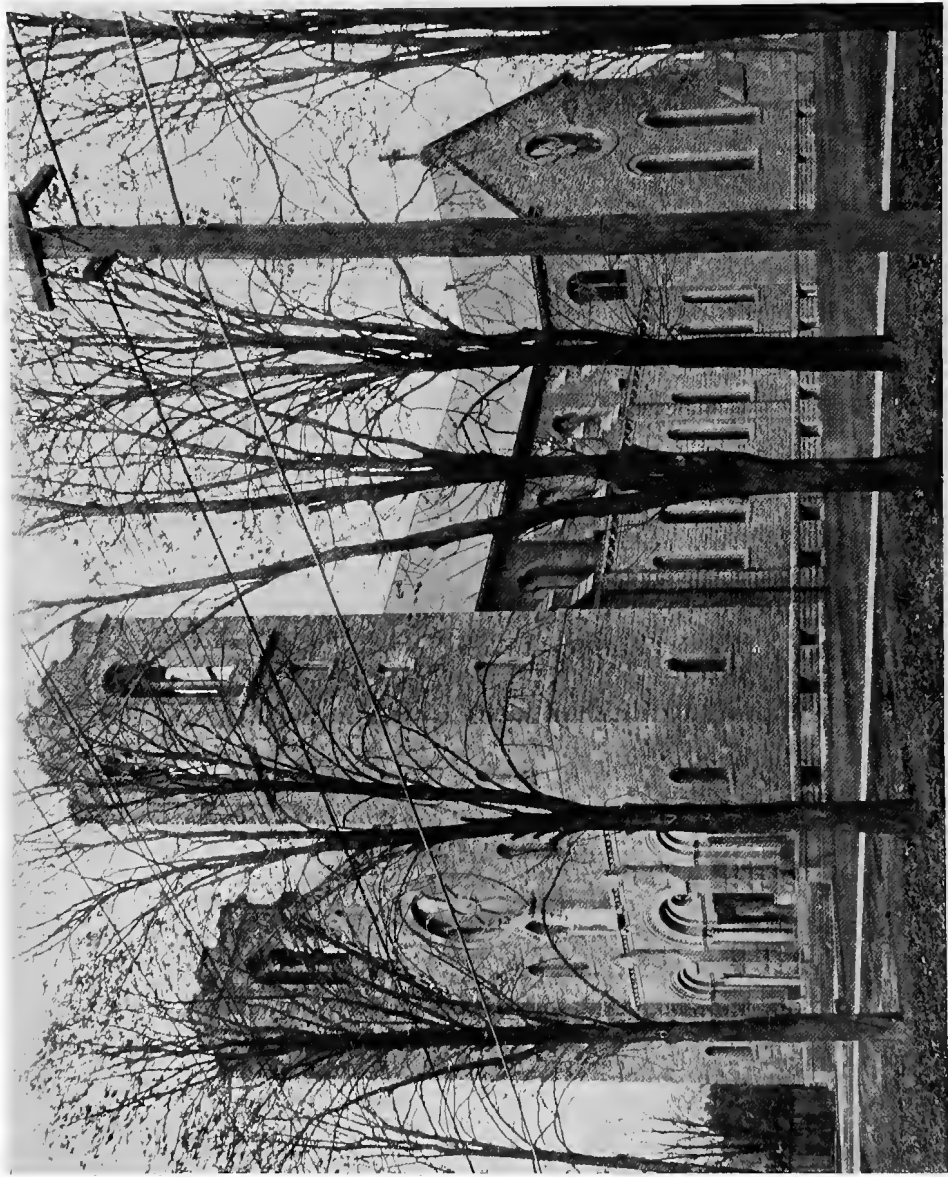
St. John's Episcopal Church.



The New Methodist Episcopal Church



The Baptist Church.



St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

ular auditorium, contains large social rooms in the basement and is a well planned and constructed building. This church has a congregation numbering 1,600 souls, presided over by Rev. Ward Mosher, a capable and enterprising young man who has done excellent work since his appointment to this charge.

Still farther up on the east side of Main Street stands the Episcopal Church, a venerable gray stone structure of great beauty, and situated in one of the most charming portions of the town.

The congregation, while not so large in membership as those of certain of the other churches, numbering 500 members, is, as a rule, composed of prosperous citizens and the affairs of the church are in excellent condition.

The rector is Rev. Frank P. Harrington, assigned to this charge eighteen months ago, and very popular, not only with the people of his own church, but as well with those outside his fold.

Below the Episcopal Church, on the corner of Main and Gibson Streets, is situated the new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, a fine structure, dedicated with elaborate ceremonies December, 1905, and erected at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

The congregation of St. Mary's is a large one, numbering about 2,500, and although the church has a seating capacity of 900, three services every Sunday morning are necessary to accommodate the members.

St. Mary's congregation is presided over by Rev. James T. Dougherty, one of the most gifted and popular priests in the diocese of Rochester. The assistant rector, Rev. James J. Clark, a young man of great promise and highly popular with all classes, died November 17th last.

On the opposite corner of Main and Gibson Streets, from St. Mary's, is the Presbyterian Church, a substantial and commodious brick edifice.

This congregation numbering 700 is presided over by Rev. Louis M. Sweet, who has become very popular during his residence here, and is a preacher of rare force and ability.

Situated in the business portion of Main Street on the east side is the Baptist Church, whose large congregation of 1,000 souls, under



The Presbyterian Church.

the care of Rev. J. Scott Ebersole, an energetic pastor, is enthusiastic and devoted, and is doing excellent work in the community.

Extensive repairs, enlargements and improvements have just been made on the church building, which will render it sufficiently commodious to accommodate the needs of the rapidly growing congregation for some time to come.

Situated in Bristol Street is the church of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation, small but devoted and hardworking under the pastorate of Rev. Harry Bullock, a young man enthusiastic in his work and devoted to his congregation.

The Universalist society, recently organized in Canandaigua, has as yet no church building, but meets for services in Atwater Hall.

The Salvation Army has a building of its own in Phoenix Street, and its work is carried on in a conscientious manner under capable leadership of Ensign Bailey and Captain Nelson.

As is evident from the foregoing sketch, Canandaigua is well provided with churches and with vigorous church workers and a large share of its population is, in one manner or another, interested in the proceedings of some of the church societies.



St. Mary's Convent.



Congregational Chapel



*Presbyterian,
Chapel.*

Canandaigua Y. M. C. A.



N organization of immense value to the youth of any community is the Young Men's Christian Association. A strong and active branch of this society established in any city usually argues for that community an interest in the development of its young men along proper lines as regards mental, physical and moral stamina.

Canandaigua has a Y. M. C. A. which is flourishing and which owns a fine building most thoroughly equipped.

This building, formerly one of the old mansions which adorned Main Street, was purchased in November, 1902, by the Young Men's League, an association which was the forerunner in Canandaigua of the Y. M. C. A.

The building was thoroughly remodeled and enlarged and in December, 1905, was formally dedicated to the uses of the Y. M. C. A.

It is pleasantly situated in the Main Street of the village, and in its equipment includes all the most modern and up to date appliances.

There is a large gymnasium, billiard and pool room, bowling alleys, shower baths and other appurtenances to rational and healthful enjoyment, finely furnished reading and recreation rooms and, in fact, all the requisites that usually go to the making of a first class social club.

Although the Y. M. C. A. has been in existence here only a little over a year it has an active membership of three hundred and much interest is manifested in its work.



Y. M. C. A. Building

Canandaigua Schools



CANANDAIGUA, as has been before stated, has always been noted for the excellence of its schools and the high standard of education prevailing among its inhabitants. From the days of its earliest history down to the present time the schools of the village have been justly famous as model institutions of their kind, and the high quality of their work has reflected favorably upon the citizens of the village.

At the Old Canandaigua Academy, standing in spacious grounds in upper Main Street, were educated many students, some of whom later made for themselves important places in the history of the State and of the nation.

Students from all parts of the country, as well as from the neighboring republic of Mexico, were attracted to the institution by the excellence of its curriculum as well as by its attractive environments and associations.

Stephen A. Douglas, the noted statesman, the "Little Giant" of antebellum days was one of these, as was also the son of Santa Anna, the famous Mexican General who commanded the forces of his country in the war with the United States.

At that time the public school system as it exists to-day had not been established, and academies of the class of the Canandaigua institution were rare throughout the country, so that practically all of the young men in this section of the country who desired to obtain an education were at one time or another patrons of this institution. After the founding of the public school system in Canandaigua the old school for a time held its place and was as well patronized as in former years.

But with the gradual growth in merit of the newly founded high school which, as it increased in the number of its scholarship and branched out to include practically all the subjects before that time taught almost exclusively in this section in the academy, the latter began gradually to lose its hold and in 1896 it was closed permanently



The Present High School Building



The New Academy



Chapel St.
School.



Saltonstall St.
School.



Old
Academy

and the academic department was united to that of the High School at the beginning of the school year of 1900.

This school, founded in 1877, has rapidly increased in efficiency until at present it bears the reputation of being one of the best public schools in the State, and its yearly attendance is very large, 1,100 pupils being registered there for the present school year, 260 of whom are students in the academic department.

The main building of the Canandaigua public school system stands in Main Street, opposite the end of Gorham Street, and is a large and well equipped building having, besides up to date furnishings and appurtenances in other departments, a very creditable school museum, a physical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, and a biological equipment superior to most schools of its class.

There are also three branch or ward schools for the lower departments, one situated in Adelaide Avenue in the western part of the town, one in Chapel Street in the northern part and one in Saltonstall Street in the southeastern part.

During the past few years the main building, large and roomy as it is, has proven inadequate for the demands upon it, and a splendid new building for the accommodation of the academic department is in course of construction in Main Street North upon the site of the old academy.

This building is to be equipped in the most modern manner and is constructed with particular regard to sanitary consideration and taking care of the physical health of the student at the same time that his mind is improved.

During the time since a year before the closing of the old academy until the close of the school year of 1905, when he tendered his resignation, the public school system of Canandaigua was under the control of Superintendent Dr. J. C. Norris, formerly principal of the old academy and an educator of note.

The present principal and superintendent of the school is Dr. James Winne, who has had a varied and valuable experience as an educator and is keeping the school up to the high plane of efficiency for which it has long been noted, his efforts being supplemented by a corps of efficient teachers, most of them college graduates or graduates of teachers' training classes.



St. Mary's School



Adelaide Ave. School.

C A N A N D A I G U A

The character of the school is best attested by the fact that a certificate of graduation therefrom entitles the holder to enter any college in the country.

A conservative estimate of the value of school property in Canandaigua, including grounds, buildings and equipment, places the sum total at \$400,000, a showing which might well be envied by many towns of much greater size.

Taken all in all the public school system of Canandaigua is one of which any town might well feel proud, and with the completion of the new building it will have an equipment equalled by few in the State.

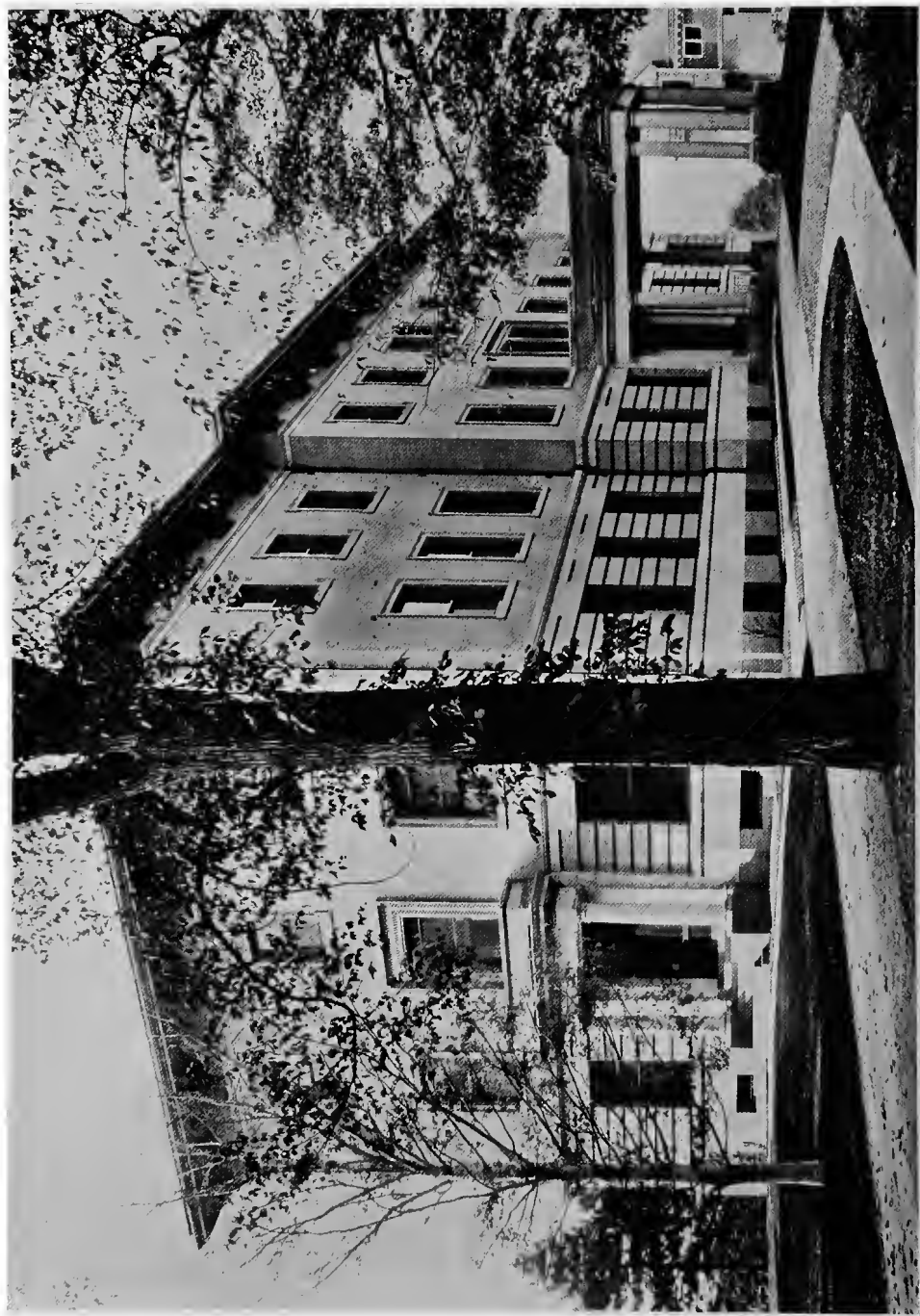
St. Mary's parochial school, which stands in the rear of the new Roman Catholic Church, corner of Main and Gibson Streets, is a model institution of its class and has exerted a most excellent influence upon the young people who have been students there.

The teachers having the school in charge are nuns of the order of St. Joseph, ladies of refinement and learning, admirably adapted to take charge of the development of youthful minds and to train their pupils for the work of the higher schools.

This school was established for and is supported by the members of St. Mary's Church congregation.

The principal of the school at present is Rev. James T. Dougherty, rector of St. Mary's Church, a former teacher and a gentleman of high accomplishments. While this school is devoted solely to the education of Catholic children, it conforms in every way to the requirements of the regents of the State, and while as regards secular subjects the school teaches only the preliminary branches, its work has always been characterized by a high order of merit and its graduates have been exceptionally successful, both in other schools to which they have gone and in the different avocations which they have taken up subsequent to leaving St. Mary's.

The building itself is a fine one, which has recently undergone extensive repairs, and is maintained in excellent condition by the parents and friends of its students.



The Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Hospital

The Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital



HIS magnificent institution, the gift to the village of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, in memory of her deceased husband, Frederick Ferris Thompson, is concededly one of the finest hospitals anywhere in the United States.

Its erection was begun in the spring of 1903, it was dedicated June 14, 1904, and opened for use in August of the same year.

The building was designed by Francis R. Allen of Boston, and its erection and equipment represent in round numbers an outlay of \$200,000.

Nothing but the finest material was used in its construction, and the main building is absolutely fireproof.

The walls and floors are so constructed as to make possible their keeping in a sanitary condition and are as near germ proof as may be.

The main building will accommodate about forty patients and the annex for contagious cases with which the institution is provided will accommodate from ten to fifteen patients.

This annex is situated at a suitable distance from the main building, but is furnished with power and heat from the central plant and is equipped for the care of contagious diseases according to the same high standard maintained throughout the entire institution.

Its two floors can be practically isolated from each other for the care of two classes of disease and the building has separate entrances for these two floors.

Smallpox cases are not handled here but a separate pavilion has been provided for the treatment of this disease, at a point on the southeastern outskirts of the village, the funds for which building were provided jointly by Mrs. Thompson and the village.

The laundry apparatus and heating plant are situated in a separate building.

The nurses of the Thompson Hospital are all graduates of reliable institutions and no training school is maintained. The affairs of



Clark Manor House.



Main Entrance to Sonnenberg.

the institution are administered by a Board of Directors made up of both ladies and gentlemen.

Dr. Edward W. Mulligan, one of the leading surgeons of the neighboring city of Rochester, is the consulting surgeon, and the visiting staff is made up of Drs. O. J. Hallenbeck, F. P. Warner, F. E. McClellan, J. H. Jewett and H. C. Buell.

Bacteriological Laboratory



HERE are two fine hospitals in Canandaigua in addition to a well known private hospital for the insane, and these are now supplemented by the erection and equipment of a bacteriological laboratory on the grounds of the Thompson Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, who also donated the hospital to the village, bears the expense of furnishing the site and building and equipping the laboratory, the only condition imposed being that the Board of Supervisors of the county should appropriate a yearly sum of \$1,500.00 to be used in payment of the salary of an expert bacteriologist to have charge of the work of the institution.

The work of the laboratory will comprise the determination of the presence or absence in the throat, blood or intestinal secretions of contagious germs, and thus will be of great value to the health officers of the county in establishing and raising quarantine. Samples of water or milk suspected of being contaminated may be sent there by any citizen for examination provided some legally qualified physician or health officer endorses such request.

The veterinary surgeon may also avail himself of the advantage in having the presence or absence of contagious disease in animals determined. In short, any matter which affects the health of the community from a contagious or infectious standpoint may be inquired into, and all this free of charge to residents of the county.

Thus to Canandaigua is accorded the distinction of being the first town in the state to become the seat of a county bacteriological laboratory, Ontario County being a pioneer in this regard.



The Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons

The Canandaigua Hospital



THE Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons, formerly known as the Beahan Hospital, was first opened to the public in June, 1898. The first building erected that year was a three story brick structure, situated in Gorham Street, facing the Court House Square.

The idea of the establishment of a hospital here originated with Dr. A. L. Beahan, at that time and to-day one of Canandaigua's leading physicians.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the institution, held April 7, 1903, it was unanimously voted to change the name to that of the Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons.

In January, 1903, the capacity of the building was enlarged from sixteen to fifty beds, and in the same year numerous improvements were made in the hospital, including the installation of an elevator, the addition of an ambulance and the equipment of a modern operating room. Also in 1903 the institution received a charter for the establishment of a training school for nurses which has since been one of its important features.

The scope of the work of this hospital is in a measure peculiar, as it is entirely owned and administered by physicians, and all the officers and directors of the company are also members of the medical profession.

All manner of hospital work is included in its treatments and all classes of cases are handled, the institution thus conforming to the requirements of a general hospital and at the same time retaining in a large measure the private character by which it has always been distinguished.

There are no wards in this hospital as the management is steadfastly opposed to the ward principle, believing that its influence is beneficial to neither nurse nor invalid, and thus in this institution the charity patient and the more well to do sufferer are both accorded the privilege of a private room.

Entrance to Brigham Hall.



Brigham Hall.



A monthly paper, known as the "Hospital Record," is published by this company, and is serving an unique and helpful mission by the publication of local medical papers, detailed reports of cases treated and by valuable suggestions.

The hospital since its establishment has rendered a remarkable service to the locality within its sphere of influence and its good work is progressing in an encouraging and consistent manner.

Brigham Hall.

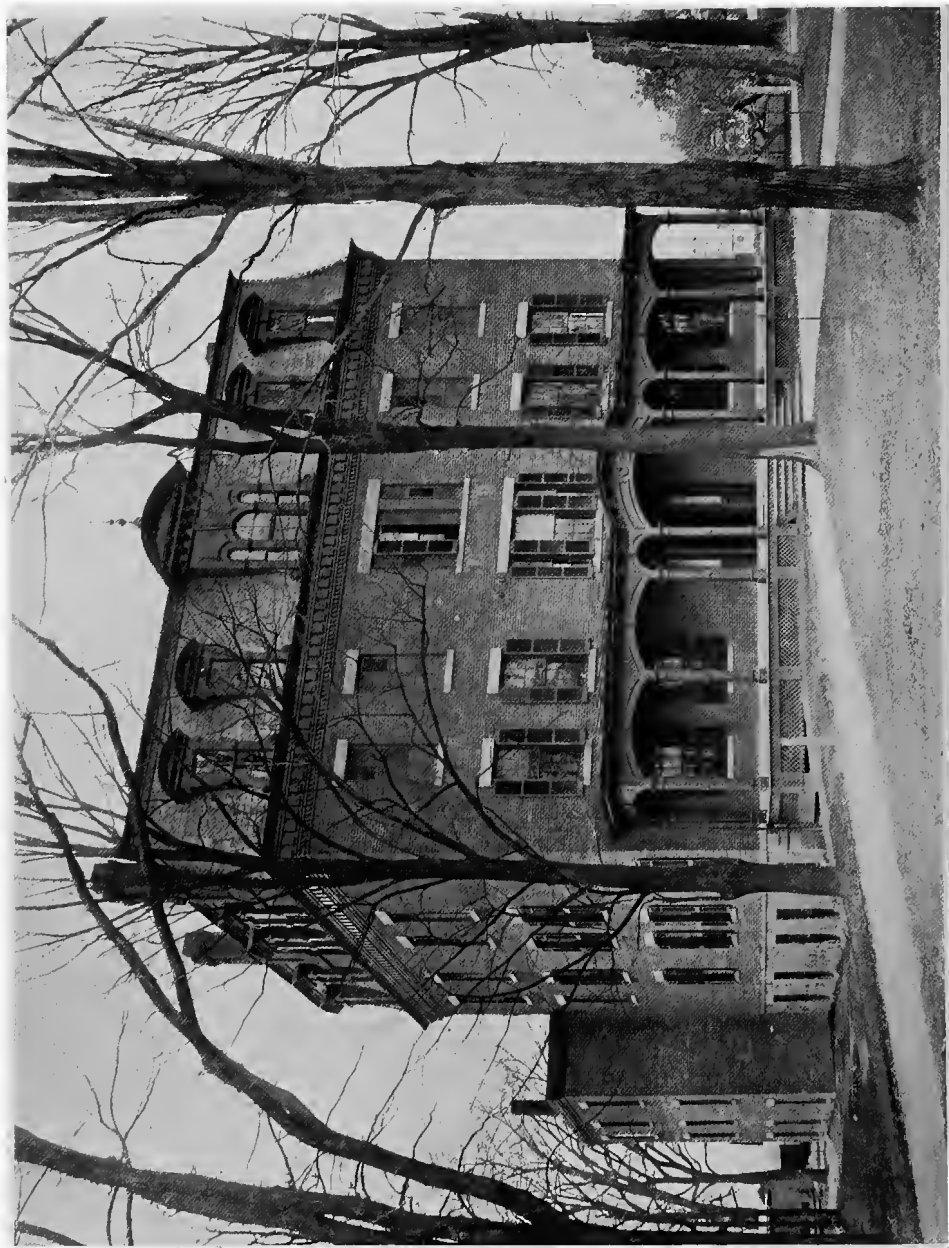


RIGHAM HALL is an incorporated hospital for mental and nervous disorders. It was founded by Dr. George Cook in 1855 when the Utica Asylum was the only institution of like character in the state west of the Hudson River. In 1859, Dr. John B. Chapin became an associate officer, and a charter was granted by special act of the Legislature. In this charter appeared for the first time in the legislation in this State the use of the term "hospital" applied to an institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

The Hall is situated upon a farm of one hundred acres, about one mile from the center of the village. From its elevated location it commands views of the village, the lake and the surrounding country for many miles, and yet affords that privacy and seclusion required for the best treatment of certain stages of mental disorders. The average number of patients under treatment is sixty, about equally divided between the sexes. The whole number received to January, 1906, was 2,105.

The treatment is that which experience has demonstrated best promotes recovery, or prevents the mental deterioration of those who cannot be restored, and secures the comfort and comparative happiness of all. While the insane can be received only in accordance with the laws governing their admission, cases of neurasthenia, or of the alcohol or drug habit, who are not insane, are occasionally admitted upon their written application.

For nearly thirty years the hospital has been under the superintendence of Dr. Dwight R. Burrell as the resident physician.



The Ontario Orphan Asylum

Ontario Orphan Asylum



THE Ontario Orphan Asylum was founded in July, 1863, having for its object the care of orphan and destitute children in the County of Ontario, with particular reference at that time to orphans of soldiers of the Civil War.

Its governing board consists of twenty-four managers, from which number a President, two Secretaries, a Treasurer and four directresses are annually elected. Also a Board of seven trustees, acting as the legal representatives of the corporation for the purpose of receiving and holding property belonging to it, and for the performance of other like duties.

The asylum has an endowment sufficient to meet a portion of the expense of maintaining it, but for the balance needed it is dependent upon the gifts of friends who are interested in the work of the institution.

Within the last two years extensive and much needed repairs and additions have been made to the Asylum buildings.



Red
Jacket



Red Jacket Club House.

Clubs



ANANDAIGUA has three exceptionally prosperous and successful clubs, the Red Jacket, named in honor of the famous old Indian Chief; The Kanandarque, whose name is derived from that of the village itself in the form used by the Indians, and the Business Men's Club.

The Red Jacket Club house is situated at the corner of Main and Gorham Streets in a dignified old style building shown in the accompanying illustration, and was formerly the home of Nathaniel Gorham, one of the pioneers of this section. The club itself has a limited membership but is an organization which has been for years very closely identified with the business and social life of the community, and is widely known throughout the State.

The rooms of The Kanandarque Club are situated on the second floor of the Hallenbeck building, at the corner of Court and Ontario Streets, and those of the Business Men's Club on the third floor of the Grieve building in Main Street.

The membership of both these clubs is made up of representative business and professional men, and the clubs enjoy a high reputation as excellent organizations for the fostering of pleasant relaxation as well as of business and social relations.

It is not too much to say that in the membership of these three clubs is included much of the talent, the brains and the ability in various lines that are contributing to Canandaigua's growth and up-building.



The Canandaigua Court House

Court House



NE of the most striking and noteworthy of Canandaigua's public buildings is the Court House, which stands almost in the center of the village, surrounded by wide and beautiful lawns.

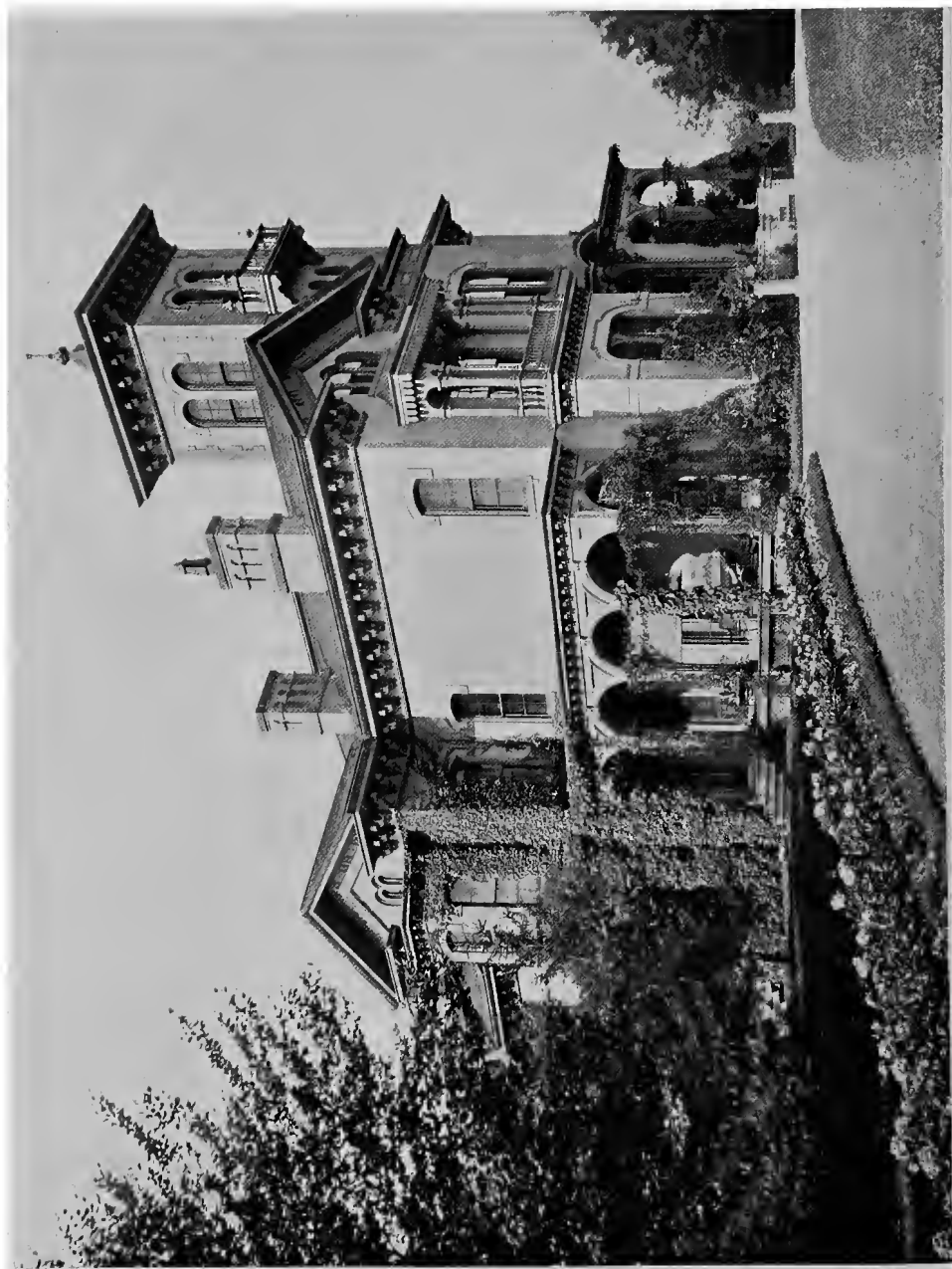
The building stands on rising ground, is dignified and massive in appearance and its large dome is a landmark for all the surrounding country.

The ground floor is occupied by the postoffice, the County Clerk's offices, the District Attorney's office, the Supervisors' rooms and the County Surrogate's and United States Marshal's office.

On the second floor are the County Court rooms, the Supreme Court Justices' chambers and the Federal Court rooms, where sessions of the United States Federal Court are convened for the trial of cases outside the jurisdiction of the State courts.

The fact of its being the county seat of Ontario County and the convening here of the various sessions of court give to Canandaigua an added importance as the natural legislative, political and executive center of a large and prosperous territory, and the frequent appearance here of many of the leading legal lights of the State at Supreme or Federal Court sessions has its unmistakable effect upon the life of the town.

At present the accommodations of the Court House building are taxed to the utmost and an appropriation for the sum of \$75,000 has been made by Congress for the erection of a new postoffice building, the construction of which will be begun in the near future.



Residence of Fred A. McKechnie

New Postoffice



As has been noted in another article, the Canandaigua postoffice is situated on the ground floor of the Court House building in which the Federal Government owns a joint interest with the county.

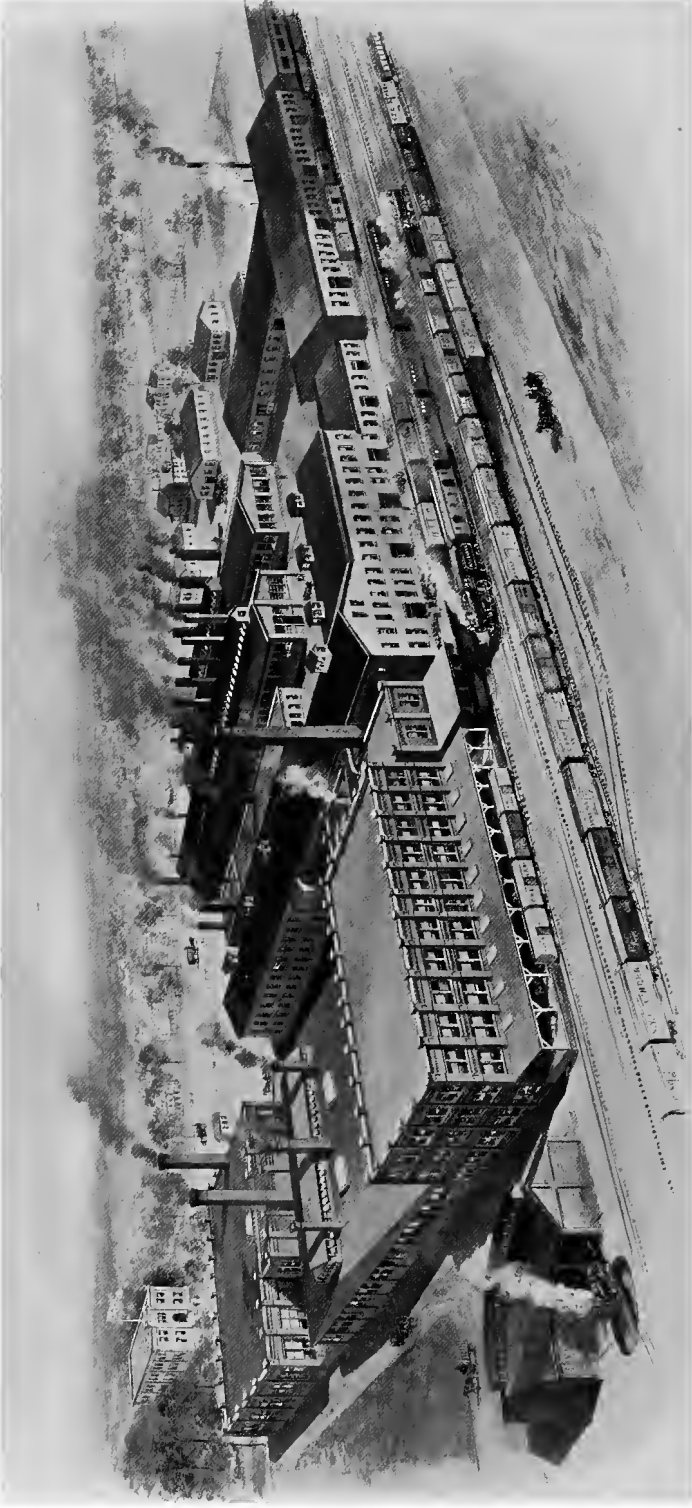
For some time past these quarters have been inadequate for the handling of the large mail service which comes through this station.

Canandaigua at present has a first class mail service with two regular deliveries every day, and eight extensive free mail routes are served from this point.

The necessity of larger and better quarters for the handling of this business has been for some time evident, and at a session of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario County, held in March, 1906, formal action was taken to place the necessities of the situation before the proper authorities.

To this end a special committee of the Board visited Washington and called upon Hon. Sereno E. Payne, representative in Congress from this district, who introduced into Congress a bill presenting the wants of Canandaigua in this particular.

Before the end of that session of Congress a bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for the purpose, so that the erection of a modern and commodious postoffice building for Canandaigua is assured.



The Plant of the Lisk Manufacturing Company, Limited

The Lisk Manufacturing Company, Ltd.



BY far the largest and most important manufacturing industry located in Canandaigua is the Lisk Manufacturing Company, Limited, the product of whose plant is known in every city and in almost every village of the United States.

This industry was started on a small scale in the village of Clifton Springs in 1889 and in 1892 the plant was moved from there to Canandaigua through the efforts of the organization then known as the Canandaigua Board of Trade.

A site was secured on the lower or eastern end of Gorham Street and in July of that year operations were begun in the new factory.

The concern at that time employed about one hundred people and its capital stock was \$40,000.

In the early days of its history in Canandaigua the company manufactured anti-rusting tinware only, but new lines have been continually added from year to year and the product of the factory has found its way into every state in the Union.

In 1903 the original concern was merged with the McLaughlin-Martin-Parkhurst Company, a firm incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing enamel steel ware, the consolidated firms retaining the name of the Lisk Manufacturing Company, Limited.

The growth of the company has been remarkably rapid and vigorous, and at present it employs about 800 hands and is capitalized at \$2,000,000.

Its products are of the highest class of the kind manufactured and are sold exclusively to the best hardware and house-furnishing trade throughout the country.

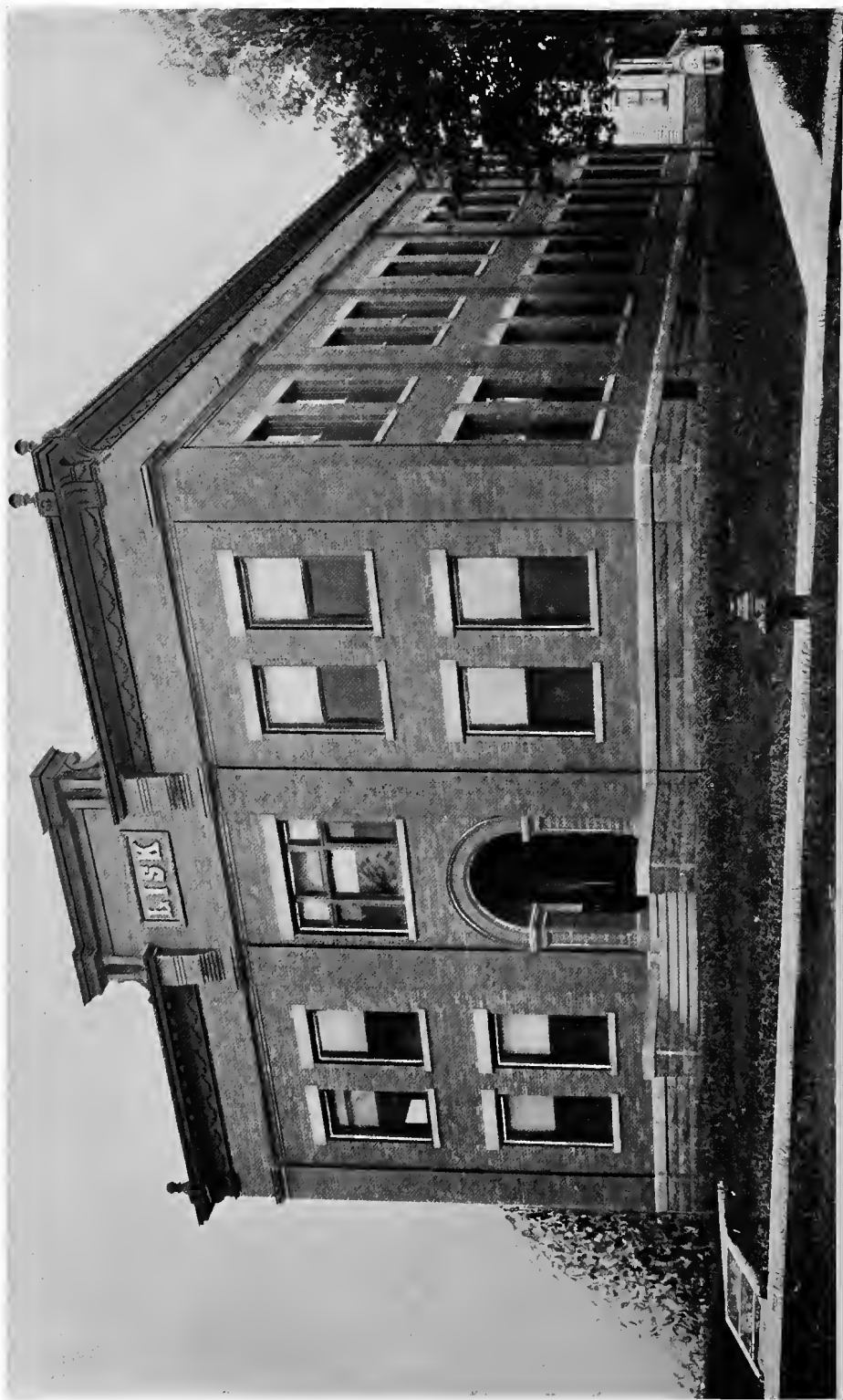
On the books of the company are the names of 20,000 active customers and the firm receives and ships dozens of cars daily.

The officers of the company are :

President and General Manager, J. R. McLaughlin.

Vice Presidents, T. W. Martin and J. L. McLaughlin.

Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Parkhurst.



Office of the Lisk Manufacturing Company, Limited

Under the energetic management of these gentlemen the firm has grown to its present prosperous proportions and is steadily advancing.

The important part which this firm has played in the industrial development of Canandaigua can hardly be over-estimated, as it has contributed to the general welfare and upbuilding of the community, and many of the advantages which Canandaigua now enjoys may be traced directly or indirectly to the influence of this concern.

While employing a large number of men the prosperity of the concern has never been threatened nor hampered by labor troubles nor has a strike of any kind ever occurred among its workmen.

Since the Lisk Company has been doing business in Canandaigua there has been a notable increase in the value of real estate throughout the village, in some cases an advance of as much as fifty per cent. being noted, and this increase is largely attributable to the activity induced in various lines by the operation of so large a corporation.

Also it may be said that the very large weekly payroll of the company, which its employees for the most part expend in Canandaigua, has been and is a very important item in the retail trade of the village.

The manner in which this corporation, beginning in Canandaigua in a comparatively small way, has in fourteen years grown to be the large and important concern that it now is, affords an excellent example of the opportunities that Canandaigua offers as a base for the establishment of a manufacturing industry and there is no reason to believe but that other companies establishing themselves here can feel confident of enjoying a steady and healthy growth and be accorded every opportunity to transact their business in a town alive to the desirability of such concerns, willing to grant them every reasonable inducement for location and affording unlimited advantages, not only as regards industrial conditions but in every other manner as well.

THE
McKechnie
Brewing
Co.



West Side



North and West Side



East Side

The McKechnie Brewing Company



THE McKechnie Brewing Company was founded in 1843 by James and Alexander McKechnie, who came here from Scotland. In its early days the plant which is situated in the northwestern portion of the town near the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company's tracks, was a very small concern, the power being furnished by a horse sweep such as was then in use for propelling light machinery.

The product of the plant from its very earliest days was noted for its excellence, and the business grew steadily, until in 1871 the present buildings were erected. After the death of Alexander McKechnie in 1883, the firm was incorporated as a stock company, under the name of the McKechnie Brewing Company and the firm continued under the management of James McKechnie until his death, in 1889. From this time on the business was managed by the late John D. McKechnie, until September 1, 1904, when it was sold to parties residing in Buffalo, the principal stockholder being C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, who has since been President of the company and who besides has large business interests in Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Since passing under the control of this firm the plant has been fully remodeled and placed upon a thoroughly modern footing. At present it manufactures only the celebrated Canandaigua ale, and so excellent a reputation does this product enjoy that shipments are made as far west as Salt Lake City, Utah, although the freight to that point exceeds by one hundred and fifty per cent. the cost of the ale at Canandaigua.

The average yearly output of the plant is 42,000 barrels of ale as against 35,000, which was the maximum product when the new firm took the management, an increase of 7,000 barrels in two years.

With its present equipment the brewery is capable of turning out 60,000 barrels annually and it is expected that the product will reach this point in two years. Connected with the brewery is a large cooperage where the kegs and barrels necessary for handling the



The John D. McKechnie Residence

product are manufactured. There is also in connection with the main plant a large cold storage warehouse capable of housing 30,000 barrels of apples and where yearly large quantities of the choice fruit grown in the vicinity of Canandaigua are stored.

In the production of its ale the company uses only the choicest Western New York and imported hops and high grade malt made from barley grown in Western New York, the best barley growing section in the country.

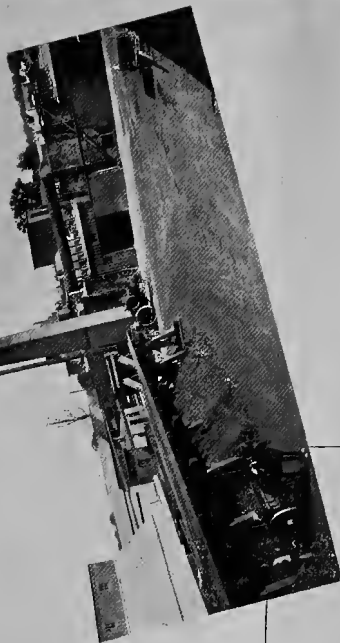
Throughout all the processes of manufacture and in all departments of the plant the strictest cleanliness and attention to sanitary detail is observed.

The old fashioned wooden tanks formerly used to store the ale have been discarded, and in their stead are steel tanks glass enameled, the utmost precaution being taken to insure the purity of the ale.

The same attention to cleanliness is paid in all the processes of manufacture, and the result is the production of an ale of such excellent quality that it is widely recommended by physicians as a nourishing and healthful drink for invalids and those who need a strength building food. Since its acquisition by its present owners the plant has been under the management of G. A. Wegner, a former resident of Buffalo, but who now, with his family, has taken a permanent residence here.

The company at present employs about thirty-five men and the annual payroll is approximately \$30,000.

The strength and increasing prosperity of this concern is another demonstration of the excellent field which Canandaigua offers for industrial enterprises, and there are to-day as good opportunities for the establishment of factories of various sorts with as promising prospects of a successful future as could be found at any time in the history of the village.



HYDRAULIC
PRESSED BRICK WORKS.

New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Works



AMONG the industries of which Canandaigua is proud, and which is an important factor in her commercial upbuilding, is the New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, whose large factory is situated on the northwestern outskirts of the town and employs about one hundred and twenty-five men, the business offices being situated in St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.

This plant was established in 1893, when a field of fire clay for the manufacture of brick was found to exist in that locality.

The clay was at first mined from this field, but at present the greater part of the supply is taken from inexhaustible beds in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and shipped here.

Machinery operated by hydraulic power is used in the process of manufacture.

The plant is situated between the Auburn and Batavia branches of the New York Central Railroad, and the buildings cover an area of several acres.

The average yearly output of the plant is approximately 81,000,000 bricks of first class quality known as front brick.

They are marketed almost entirely in the Eastern States and are very popular in New York City, where they are used to a large extent in the building trades.

The aggregate yearly output of this concern is probably larger than that of any other similar manufactory in New York State. The business has been prosperous since its inception and is at present being carried on with the greatest vigor and with every prospect of continued success.



George K. Williams.



Hon. John Raines.

The Rush Acetylene Gas Generator Co.



HIS company manufactures Radiant Acetylene Generators and a large variety of Acetylene appliances. The machine is a very simple, automatic device manufactured from heavy galvanized sheet iron, and is used for the purpose of producing a superior quality of artificial light upon a very economical basis.

The gas produced by this process is not only used for lighting purposes, but also for fuel as well. The flame is very clean and free from smoke, of an intense heating power.

This business was started about nine years ago, when Mr. Rush began in a small way to manufacture the now well known Rush Automatic Acetylene Generators, until it became necessary to have a factory and force of men to build them. The business has had a healthy growth, and although it started in a very modest manner, to-day it is one of the best known concerns engaged in this line of work.

The Radiant Acetylene Generator is now used and well known all over the United States, the business being especially well established throughout the South and West, as well as in the home State.

This company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and is capitalized at \$50,000. The factory and main office are located at No. 33 Bemis Street, with branch offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. This company was incorporated a little over a year ago, and is enjoying a flourishing business.

The officers include a number of Canandaigua's best and most influential citizens, and are as follows:

President and General Manager, J. K. Rush.

Vice President, Senator John Raines.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Rutherford.

The Directors are: Senator John Raines, J. K. Rush, G. R. Raines, J. C. Rutherford and W. H. Welch.



Residence of Leonard A. Parkhurst



Front X. Mc Mahoy.



M.J. Moran



Lia Roy Benham.



Old Shaw Residence.



*F. W. Rinde
Cobble Stone Farm.*



A. G. Cappon.



Henry C. Traston.



Mrs. Emmaline L. Mutschler.



Canandaigua Mills



NE of the oldest and most important industries of Canandaigua is the large flour and feed mill conducted under the firm name of Smith Brothers & Company, being established under this name in 1879.

At that time the capacity of the mill was fifty barrels of flour daily, which has been gradually increased until it now has an average daily output of two hundred barrels, uses approximately 200,000 bushels of wheat yearly besides 20,000 bushels each of corn and oats which are converted into ground feed.

About one-third of the flour produced by the mill is sold locally and the remainder is shipped to outside points, mostly to Eastern cities.

The famous Smith "A" brand of flour, one of the most deservedly popular makes of flour in the market, is manufactured by this firm and is well known throughout all the Eastern States, in whose markets the flour always finds a ready sale.

The amount of farm products handled by this firm assists materially in making Canandaigua a good market for these commodities and large sums of money are annually paid the farmers by this concern.

Situated in Ontario Street, near the New York Central Station, is another large flouring mill which, while not so extensive in its operations as that of Smith Brothers & Company, is a flourishing and prosperous concern, and produces an excellent brand of flour.

This mill, formerly known as the Richmond Mill, but now owned and operated by A. B. Nichols, does a large business the year around and is a material aid in the furnishing of a suitable market in Canandaigua for farm products.

Maynard N. Clement.



Alexander Davidson.



The Robinson Plow Works



NE of the smaller manufactories of Canandaigua, but one which is, nevertheless, noted for the excellence of its products, is the Robinson Chilled Plow Works, founded in 1865 by John S. Robinson, and now owned and operated by Alexander Davidson.

Plows manufactured here have been shipped to all parts of the United States and have been exported to Australia. In construction and working qualities they are in a measure similar to the Syracuse Chilled Plows and many first class farmers prefer them to any other make. While the factory and its product is small, there is a good chance for its development, and enjoying the excellent reputation that it does there is little doubt that the output of the plant can be largely increased and a ready market found for the implements manufactured.

Canning Factory



SITUATED just above the Buffalo Street crossing of the New York Central, and on the line of that railroad, is the plant of the Cobb Preserving Company, formerly known as the Empire Preserving Company, and operated by a concern made up mostly of local stockholders before being purchased by the Cobb Company, which also operates another plant at Fairport, N. Y.

This plant is equipped and designed especially for the preserving of apples, pumpkins, squash, beans, peas, and other farm produce, and the company has also dealt quite extensively in evaporated berries.

The plant is practically a new one, having been erected only a few years ago, and when running to its full capacity employs upward of one hundred hands, the factory having facilities for a large daily output of canned goods.

When in full operation large quantities of farm products are handled daily, thus furnishing an important market to the farmers of the vicinity, as well as employment to numerous operatives.



Clarence W. Wend.



David W. Saunders.



John H. Kelly.



W.B. Levey.

Cider Mill



SITUATED in Parrish Street, in the southern portion of the village, is the large cider mill and evaporator owned and operated by James D. Murray. On an average about 25,000 bushels of apples are used here yearly and in some particularly favorable years as many as 50,000 bushels have been used.

Besides the evaporating plant the mill proper manufactures cider, cider vinegar and apple jelly, being well equipped with up to date machinery for the production of these goods, and enjoying an enviable reputation for the excellent quality of its output.

This is among the industries which help to furnish a favorable market in Canandaigua for the product of the surrounding fruit orchards.

Spoke Factory



AT the southern extremity of the village, near the foot of the lake, is a small but thriving industry—a spoke factory—owned and operated by William Garratt. To this factory, which makes a specialty of turning out supplies, hubs and spokes for wagon factories, are yearly drawn large quantities of first class lumber, and the machinery of the mill converts it into the finished product, ready to ship to the consumer.

This plant is in operation the year around and furnishes steady employment to a number of men.

Its affairs are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and while comparatively small its presence adds materially to the industrial life of the town.



T. C. Parkhurst



Geo. B. Anderson



John E. Murphy

Planing Mills



AMONG the smaller manufacturing industries which flourish in Canandaigua are two well equipped planing mills. One of these is conducted by George T. Thompson in connection with his large lumber and coal business, and in the mill are manufactured sashes, inside finish for dwelling houses, blinds, doors, mouldings and brackets.

Besides this, a general planing, sawing and woodworking business is done, all lumber being purchased in the rough and finished in the mill.

The other similar institution is conducted in Niagara Street, opposite the New York Central depot, by Frank R. Beecher, and the manufactured products of this mill include door and window frames, sashes, inside finish for dwellings, crates, mouldings, bracket and ornamental woodwork.

These plants, while comparatively small, are well equipped and of importance in the business life of the town.

Cracker Factory



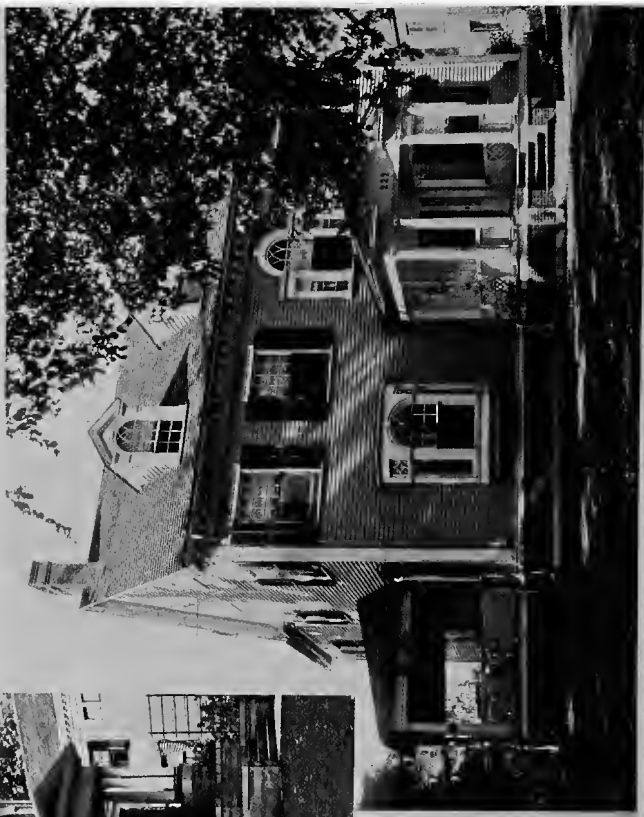
WELL established and important manufacturing industry in Canandaigua is that of the Walker & Tracey cracker factory in Main Street. The product of this plant enjoys a most excellent reputation and, besides being largely sold in Canandaigua and vicinity, is shipped to all parts of the State.

The industry is in a flourishing condition and the yearly output of the factory is large.



George T. Thompson.

Hon. Walter H. Ruopp



Canandaigua National Bank



THE Canandaigua National Bank opened for business December 1, 1887, with a capital of \$100,000. It succeeded to the location and the business of the old First National Bank, which was about to discontinue business. The bank organized with F. H. Hamlin as President, Robert Chapin as Vice President and H. T. Parmele as Cashier. The following were its first Board of Directors: F. H. Hamlin, H. T. Parmele, Thompson Sutherland, Marvin A. Wilbur, Henry Foster, Robert Chapin, J. Henry Metcalf, W. H. Tuttle and E. O. Hollister.

There was no change in officers until 1894 when, on the death of Mr. Chapin, W. A. Higinbotham was chosen Vice President. In January, 1898, the office of Assistant Cashier was created and Henry A. Beeman was elected thereto. No further change occurred among the bank's officers until January, 1906, when the following officers were chosen and now serve: President, F. H. Hamlin; President of the Board of Directors, H. T. Parmele; Vice Presidents, W. A. Higinbotham and G. W. Hamlin; Cashier, H. A. Beeman, and Assistant Cashier, A. W. Sutherland. The directors of the bank now are: G. G. Benham, W. A. Higinbotham, F. H. Hamlin, G. W. Hamlin, H. M. Parmele, H. T. Parmele, S. J. Sutherland, L. T. Sutherland and M. A. Wilbur.

The bank has prospered, and, according to the last published bank statements has more deposits than any other bank in the county. Although its management is conservative, it expects to give its customers every assistance which circumstances will warrant. Its aim is to care for many interests while capitalizing none. From the first, the bank has paid interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on inactive deposits, believing it wise to encourage savings accounts.



Edward G. Hayes.



*The
Misses Palmer.*



Mrs. A. P. Wilbur.



The McKechnie Bank



THE McKechnie Bank, one of Canandaigua's flourishing banking institutions, was chartered under the laws of New York State in February, 1899. Its first President was Orin S. Bacon, who died in July, 1901, and was succeeded by Bradley Wynkoop, the present President. In May, 1902, the McKechnie Bank consolidated with the private banking business of Edward G. Hayes, successor to Williams and Barnes, Mr. Hayes becoming Vice President and Manager of the McKechnie Bank. At that time the number of directors was increased from seven to fifteen, and its present directorate includes the strongest list of names ever connected with a bank in Canandaigua.

The McKechnie Bank does a general banking business, is widely and favorably known as an institution of unquestioned safety and high standing in the business world, and has particularly secure and convenient storage space and safe deposit boxes for rental.

Its present officers and directors are as follows:

OFFICERS.

Bradley Wynkoop, President; Edward G. Hayes, Vice President; J. Edward Dayton, Secretary; Peter P. Turner, Cashier; Walter S. Sleght, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Orin S. Bacon, Dwight R. Burrell, J. Edward Dayton, Alexander Davidson, Edward G. Hayes, Frederick A. McKechnie, James R. McLaughlin, Thomas P. Murray, Frank Rice, James A. Robson, Robert F. Thompson, Job Wolverton, and Bradley Wynkoop, all of Canandaigua; Joseph W. Swain, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Thomas B. Wilson, of Halls Corners, N. Y.



New York Central Station

Railroads



AN important point to be considered by those seeking a desirable location for a manufacturing establishment is the railroad facilities offered and in this respect Canandaigua lays claim to exceptional advantages.

In 1837 before the present main line of the New York Central had even been begun that company started the building of a line running from Auburn to Rochester, which was the earliest road built by the New York Central through this section.

It is still known as the Auburn road, sometimes as "The Old Road" to distinguish it from the newer or main line.

This, in conjunction with the Canandaigua-Batavia branch of the New York Central, and the Northern Central Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania system, together with the Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway, an electric line, give to Canandaigua importance as a railroad center possessed by few towns of her size.

Canandaigua is also the eastern terminus of the Batavia road and the northern terminus of the Northern Central.

Manufactured products or other articles of freight may thus be shipped from Canandaigua on as direct connection to any part of the United States, or for that matter, to any part of the world as though the shipper were located in a city many times her size, since the New York Central and the Pennsylvania are two of the largest railroad systems in the country, and their connections extend to every point which shippers may desire to reach.

In addition to the railroad facilities already possessed, Canandaigua bids fair to soon become the Northern terminus of a projected electric line from Atlanta northward through the beautiful Bristol Valley, which line, if constructed, as it undoubtedly will be within a few years, will tap a splendid agricultural region at present untouched by a railroad, and should largely increase the business of Canandaigua by furnishing a speedy and convenient route for the marketing of such produce as would naturally come here and the transfer here to other



N.Y.C.
FREIGHT AND ROUND HOUSE'S

C A N A D A I G U A

roads of large quantities of produce destined for more distant markets, as well as turning the trend of trade in that region toward the town.

Another railroad project which would materially add to the importance of Canandaigua would be the extension of the Shawmut system through from its present Northern terminus to a point on Lake Ontario, passing through Canandaigua.

This project has been frequently discussed and while no definite plans have as yet been undertaken for its execution, nevertheless it is one of the possibilities of the near future and, besides its other benefits, would result in bringing Canandaigua in even closer connection with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, though her position now in that regard is particularly enviable since, being the northern terminus of one of the most important branches of the Pennsylvania system, she is in a position to obtain promptly and easily large shipments of coal for all purposes directly from the Pennsylvania fields at a rate lower than that paid by other cities not so fortunately located.

Here are a few facts regarding the amount of railroad business at present transacted in Canandaigua:

Thirty-six passenger trains enter and leave Canandaigua daily over the steam roads.

Forty-six trains enter and leave Canandaigua daily on the Rochester and Eastern electric road.

All steam road trains arrive at and leave from the Union Station which is controlled by the New York Central.

Through Pullman sleepers direct for New York and points East via the New York Central, and for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via the Pennsylvania leave the Canandaigua station every night in the year.

Direct connections for all points in the West, Northwest and the Dominion of Canada can be made via the New York Central from Canandaigua, changing at Rochester or Buffalo.

The yearly earnings of the New York Central freight station here reach an aggregate of approximately two million dollars.

The yearly earnings of the Northern Central freight station here also closely approximate the sum of two million dollars.

NORTHERN CENTRAL
FREIGHT
and ROUND HOUSE



As the northern terminus of the Northern Central, Canandaigua is a very important transfer point for freight between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems.

The Northern Central handles a daily average of about three hundred freight cars in the Canandaigua yards.

The New York Central handles a daily average of about 500 cars in the Canandaigua yards.

Conditions are favorable in Canandaigua to meet the demands of an increased freight and passenger traffic which would come with new industries.

The Rochester & Eastern Rapid Railway



THE opening of new railroad lines through any section of the country usually indicates that the growth in prosperity and business opportunities of that section is so great as to create a demand for new means of transportation.

When plans were put forward for the building of the Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway many doubts were expressed as to the paying properties of such a scheme, it being pointed out that the facilities furnished by the steam roads were sufficient for the needs of the community.

In spite, however, of these predictions the new road prospered from the start and its hourly service between Rochester and Geneva has come to be regarded as a most important factor in local travel, as the frequency with which the trains run gives ample opportunities for making connections in Rochester with the several roads which enter that city but do not come to Canandaigua; and this service, supplementing that of the steam trains, gives to Canandaigua a railroad service unequalled by any Western New York town of its size and importance.



Power House



Depot.

Rochester
and
Eastern
R.R.

Electric
Car



Forty-six passenger trains arrive at and depart from the Rochester and Eastern station daily and there is also an excellent express and package freight service to all points along the route.

The main executive offices, the repair shops and power house, are located at Canandaigua, and a majority of the employees of the road reside here, as does also the General Manager and other officials, so that Canandaigua is really the main center of this important road.

The country through which the Rochester and Eastern passes is a beautiful one and a ride over the length of the line in the Spring, Summer or Autumn is a treat to any one, whether a stranger or one familiar with the locality.

The equipment of the road is the best, its cars are of the finest type obtainable, and the service that it affords is excellent.

The road has done much to add to the prosperity of Canandaigua, as it brings the surrounding farming community into closer touch with the village, whereby the trade of many is diverted to Canandaigua and the general prosperity of the community is increased.



Honolulu, 1872.



Pine Point.



Interior of Morse Cottage.



Waiwae Falls.



Honolulu.



Omahulu.



Pine Point.



Cooke's Point.

Photographs. by the late
H.M. Finley

Canandaigua Lake Steamers



THE passenger, freight and express service on Canandaigua Lake during the summer months is furnished by the steamers Onnalinda, Ogarita and Orianna of the Canandaigua Lake Transportation Company's line, the three steamers having a capacity of eight hundred passengers or one hundred and twenty-five tons of package freight per trip. This lake service is supplemented by excellent connections with three railroads.

Along the lake shore are cottages in abundance to rent at prices varying from \$15.00 to \$75.00 per month, and the easy accessibility of the excellent markets of Canandaigua and the abundance of fruit in the vicinity of the lake render conditions ideal for the furnishing of the cuisine.

The territory from Rochester and Geneva to Canandaigua Lake has an hourly train service via the Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway and the fare, both on the railroad and on the lake, is very low, it being possible to travel from either of the cities named to the head of Canandaigua Lake and return for eighty cents.

In September and October the business of handling the enormous output of the vineyards along the lake in a large measure supercedes the passenger traffic and during those months, as well as far into November, taxes to the full the capacity of the steamers.

About 50,000 passengers are carried annually by the steamers and approximately 5,000 tons of freight, most of the latter being grapes.

It is stated by Manager Louis Sayer of the Transportation Company, and the statement is borne out by the records, that in the ten years of his incumbency not one serious accident has occurred on the boats to either crew or passengers, an enviable record for the amount of business transacted.



Head of Lake



Woodville from Hill



Woodville Hotel



Canandaigua Lake



THE name Canandaigua is derived from the language of the Indians who a few centuries ago occupied this region, the original term being given as Kanandarque or Ganandarque, signifying, in the language of the aborigines "Sleeping Beauty."

That this appellation is well deserved no one who has ever visited this beautiful sheet of water will deny.

Canandaigua Lake is about sixteen miles in length and varies from one-half mile to two miles in width, its narrowest part being at its southern extremity and its widest at a point about two and one-half miles above Canandaigua.

The average width is, however, about one and one-half miles, varying as noted.

It is difficult to describe the beauties of the lake itself and of the surrounding country without running the risk of inducing incredulity in the average reader, but the fact remains that many who have had opportunity to view the famous resorts of this and other countries concur in saying that for attractive features Canandaigua Lake is surpassed by few small bodies of water either in this country or abroad.

The shores of the lake along its northern extremity are, in a measure, commonplace, though affording from the deck of a steamer or from any craft on the lake a pleasing and diversified view of well tilled and productive soil, stretches of green pasture and wooded slopes, restful indeed to the eye wearied with the rushing panorama of the city.

As the traveler proceeds further up the lake his eye is regaled with an ever changing vista, showing gradually less and less of the characteristics of the agricultural landscape and merging into a delightful confusion of lofty hill sides covered with the primeval growth and as yet practically unscarred by the implements of industry.

To tell even briefly of the many beautiful spots that are to be found along Canandaigua Lake would require a space much greater



Stemples



Hunters



Hazel Dell



Grangers



Grangers Point



Grangers



Glen Gerry. (Napthans)



Cooks
-12.



Cooks Point.



Castle Housestead, Seneca Point.



Seneca Glen.



Seneca Point.



Lions
Saver
Cottage.



Forsters Cabin on Black Point



Black
Point
From North Bay



Black Point. South Shore



Black Point. North Shore.

than can be accorded in the pages of this book, and the ideas of the reader on the subject must for the most part be gleaned from the illustrations shown herein.

However, there are a few of the more notable spots that are especially deserving of mention and a reference to which may be of service to the traveler who comes to view this queen among lakes.

The lower half of the lake is, during the summer, a lively place, for while there are no amusement centers such as distinguish, and in some cases disfigure many lake resorts, the cottages have within the last decade greatly increased in number, so that now the colony of summer residents if gathered altogether would people a fairly large village.

About six miles up on the east side a group of summer cottages has been erected and so numerous have they grown that the place is known as Cottage City, and as it is within easy driving distance from the village and is only a short run on steamer or launch, many of the business men during the summer months go there nightly, returning to their duties in the morning, and this is also true of many other points along the shore.

Further up the lake the scenery becomes to the lover of nature more interesting and beautiful.

At Seneca Point on the west side is a large level stretch extending back from the beach and very popular as a picnic resort and a place for parties to spend the day.

Directly back of these grounds the hills rise abruptly, their sides clothed with a thick growth of fir, pine, oak, maple and other trees that flourish in this latitude.

Through a cleft in these hills flows a small stream which finds its way to the lake through a wild and picturesque gully—known as Seneca Glen, one of the notable points along the lake and one that attracts many visitors yearly.

Directly across the lake from Seneca is the widely known Bare Hill, famous as the subject of a legend based upon a superstitious belief of the aborigines.

This great hill is nearly conical in shape and of striking contour.



*The Willows.
Oregon.*



Bare Hill.



Loading Grapes, Wine Valley

C A N A D A I G U A

Below its southern slopes lies a wide and fertile stretch of country known as Vine Valley, its pastoral loveliness contrasting sharply with the abrupt and inhospitable hills that surround it.

On the south side of this valley rises the immense hill known as the Whaleback or South Mountain and a continuation of which stretches to the head of the lake.

It is from Vine Valley southward that the scenery takes on its most rugged and striking aspect, the towering slopes of the forest covered hills on both sides of the water offering a continual variety that pleases while it rests the eye.

All along the western side of Whaleback the forest is almost unbroken save that now and then at the base of the hill a lonely cottage nestles or a solitary dwelling hangs upon the foot of the precipitous slope.

On the west side of the lake the hills, as a rule, slope back more gradually from the water than do Whaleback and Bare Hill, and the vista, while not so wild, is as pleasing and affords a greater diversity, while the cottages are also more plentiful.

There are a number of good resorts along the lake where pleasant rooms and good board may be obtained at a reasonable rate and attractive cottages may also be rented during the summer.

There is a large and ever increasing fleet of launches and small craft on the lake and the facilities for aquatic sports are all that could be desired.

The fisherman who desires to indulge in his favorite pastime will find Canandaigua Lake well suited to his desires, as in its cool depths lurk in abundance the gamy black bass and lake trout, while the most delicious white fish and other excellent varieties are also plentiful.

The value of her splendid lake to Canandaigua is almost inestimable, as its waters and shores afford an easily accessible and delightfully pleasing resort to which, in the heated season, the weary citizen may go for rest, sport and recreation, and aside from this the lake attracts every year thousands of visitors whose pleasure it is to spread far and wide the praises of Canandaigua and of "The Sleeping Beauty."



Fosters Glen.

The Head.



Fosters Glen.

The Foot.



The Storm



View from Fosters



Spring House.



Park-Hurst



Shale Rock



Fosters. The Mill Road.

Agriculture



THE prosperity and progress of a town of medium size is in a very large measure dependent upon the character of the farming country surrounding it, since upon the prosperity of the farmers, more than upon that of any other class, depends the well being of the nation.

But while the larger cities are not so directly and immediately affected by the varying fortunes of the agriculturist, the smaller communities which are in direct touch with, and furnish the immediate outlet for the products of the farms, of necessity feel that their interests are closely related to those of the tillers of the soil and the reliability and productiveness of the soil itself.

Therefore a village situated in the center of a rich, fertile and highly tilled agricultural district has just cause to congratulate itself, to feel a pride in its location and a confidence in its own stability. And as to the excellence of her location in this regard Canandaigua can truly claim that she stands second to no village or city in the United States.

In the first instance the surrounding country is a beautiful one—beautiful in its luxuriant vegetation, its pleasing vistas of rich and fertile hillsides and valleys, and in the time of harvest doubly beautiful in its laden fields and its promise of the husbandman's reward. There is almost no limit to the fertility and productiveness of these fields, and the products of the orchards are shipped all over this and foreign countries as "choice Western New York fruit."

In the districts east of the lake the soil is of a peculiar quality, partaking of the characteristics both of a clay and a gravelly loam, adapted to the raising of heavy crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hay and beans, and while not so quick to start a crop as are lighter soils it possesses a marvelous amount of what may be termed stability or the quality that gives it the power, when crops are once started, to nourish them steadily and to impart to them a degree of vigor that



Tichnor Cottage



View From Tichnor Hill



Sulphur Spring



Tichnor Point



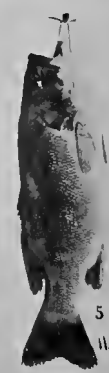
Chamberlains Point



Old Routhouses



Tichnor Residence



5 Pounds
and
11 Ounces

Small Mouth Black Bass.

enables them to withstand successfully the vicissitudes of weather conditions, and to grow sturdily and steadily to the fruition of an abundant harvest.

In these districts, too, stock raising is practical and profitable, as the pasture lands furnish rich and succulent grazing for all kinds of stock, while the heavy yields of oats, hay and corn furnish abundant provender for the winter months, a yield of sixty bushels to the acre of oats being regarded as nothing out of the ordinary, while crops yielding from sixty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre are frequent.

Of late years great attention has been paid to cabbage growing and the industry on the whole has proven highly profitable.

During the past few years many sugar beets have been grown in Ontario County, and while the industry here is yet in its infancy many of the growers have made large profits on this crop.

In the east and north the soil in general is of a sandy consistency, and besides the crops mentioned as grown in the section east of the lake, a large acreage of potatoes is raised, the lighter soil being peculiarly adapted to their production, and while they thrive in nearly every part of Ontario County, the largest crops are grown in the sandy country.

The section extending west and south from the village and down to the lake shore affords a fine example of a fertile farming country and the production of hay and grain is very large.

In the section south of the village much of the land is given up to the raising of hops and many large yards furnish employment in the autumn to numerous hands, while the output, which is practically all marketed through Canandaigua, furnishes an important source of revenue to the farmers of that locality.

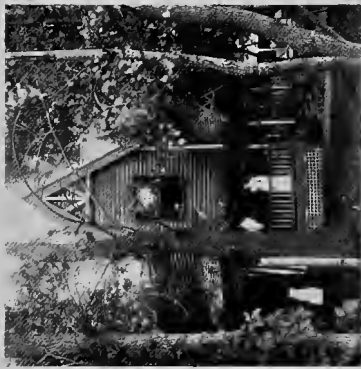
In fact, Canandaigua is one of the most important hop markets in Western New York and there is no reason why in the coming years when the standard of farm values is steadily rising and hops are looked upon as one of the most important crops Canandaigua should not still further excel in this regard.

For the past decade great attention has been paid to the raising of beans in the country surrounding Canandaigua, and this crop has become one of the greatest sources of profit to Ontario County farmers.



The Promenade.

Cottage City.



W. D. Grindall.



Dr. James A. Hawley.



Deep Run.



*Looking South
from
Cottage City.*



General view from Gage Hill.

It is, of course, impossible to determine exactly the yearly acreage of this crop in Ontario County, but every year hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of beans are shipped from Canandaigua, and the money thus put in circulation has been no unimportant factor in adding to the prosperity of the community, as will be seen from the figures in regard to the handling of this crop given in the article on Canandaigua as a produce market, to be found elsewhere in this book.

Another comparatively new, but very important, industry is that of berry raising, and with a constantly increasing acreage devoted to this crop, supplemented by an excellent market here through which large quantities of the dried product are yearly shipped, the industry promises to make for itself a distinguished place in the list of Ontario County agricultural interests.

A trolley road, which is projected through the Bristol Valley, would furnish a new and convenient means of communication to a section at present untouched by a railroad and which is richly productive of all the crops grown in this section as well as being an excellent grazing and stock raising country.

On a pleasant day in summer a ride in any direction from Canandaigua will present to an interested party a panorama of rich and productive farms, pleasant homesteads and vistas of unsurpassed rural scenery. While different sections of the surrounding country possess varying characteristics as to the quality and consistency of soil, it would be difficult to specify any particular area as surpassing its neighbor in any vital degree, for the reason that while in one locality a certain crop may be grown with greater profit than in another, that other is sure to possess an efficacy in the production of some favored crop wherein it is pre-eminent.

And thus it is shown that any crop which will grow in this climate can be successfully raised in some part of the section surrounding Canandaigua, and so the town becomes a central market for all the varied and bountiful gifts which nature has generously bestowed upon this chosen spot.



Menetzel's
Glen.



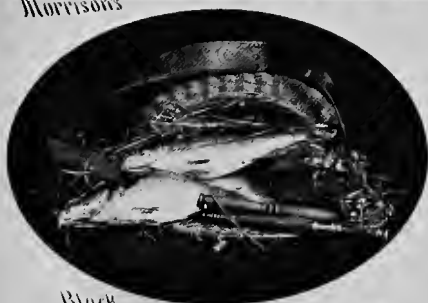
Menetzel's Point



Morrison's



Cooks



Black.
Buss.



Menetzel (South Shore)



Reflections



Bay View.

Fruit Growing



LEADING source of revenue to many of the farmers resident within ten miles of Canandaigua is found in the fruit orchards with which the vicinity abounds. The choicest apples in the world are grown in Western New York, and Canandaigua is situated in the very center of the fruit growing section. Immense quantities of apples are yearly brought to her markets and shipped to all points in the United States as well as to foreign countries.

Orchards of all sizes and of great productiveness are found in this section and the fruit raised therefrom has won fame and favor in the markets of the country so that in the autumn a spectator in one of the large fruit shipping houses of Canandaigua may see hundreds of barrels stamped with the grower's name and bearing the additional stamp of "choice Western New York fruit."

These apples are destined for an exclusive trade and later in the season may be found on the tables of the leading hotels and restaurants of the country.

The fruit growers of Canandaigua and vicinity have studied well the intricacies of their business, and take every precaution to nurture the trees and maintain them at the highest limit of productiveness, making use of every device known to agricultural science to protect them from the ravages of insects and the forces of nature that in a measure seem to be engaged in a perpetual warfare against the labors of the horticulturist.

The results of this care and attention are found in the magnificent yields attained and the unvarying quality of the fruit.

Not only apples, but berries, peaches, grapes, cherries and plums are grown with great success in the country surrounding Canandaigua, the grapes and peaches more particularly in the lake section, and the generally high quality of the fruit finds for it a favorable place in the markets of the country.



West Shore



From Island



From Island



Basin



From Outer Bridge



Unloading Grapes at Pier



Swimming School



Key View



West Shore



Old Pier

Grape Growing



AN industry important to Canandaigua is that of grape growing, which is carried on to a very large extent upon the shores of Canandaigua Lake, it being estimated that there are along the lake shore approximately 3,500 acres of land devoted to this culture.

Among the varieties grown are the Niagaras, Marthas, Salems, Virgins, Isabellas, Concords, Worden Seedlings, Delawares, Agawam, Diamond, Moore's Early, Catawbas, several varieties of Rogers, Dianas, and of the grapes used almost exclusively for wine making, the Clintons and Alviras.

Of the varieties noted the Concords are undoubtedly the leaders in point of quantity grown, while Moore's Early are usually first on the market.

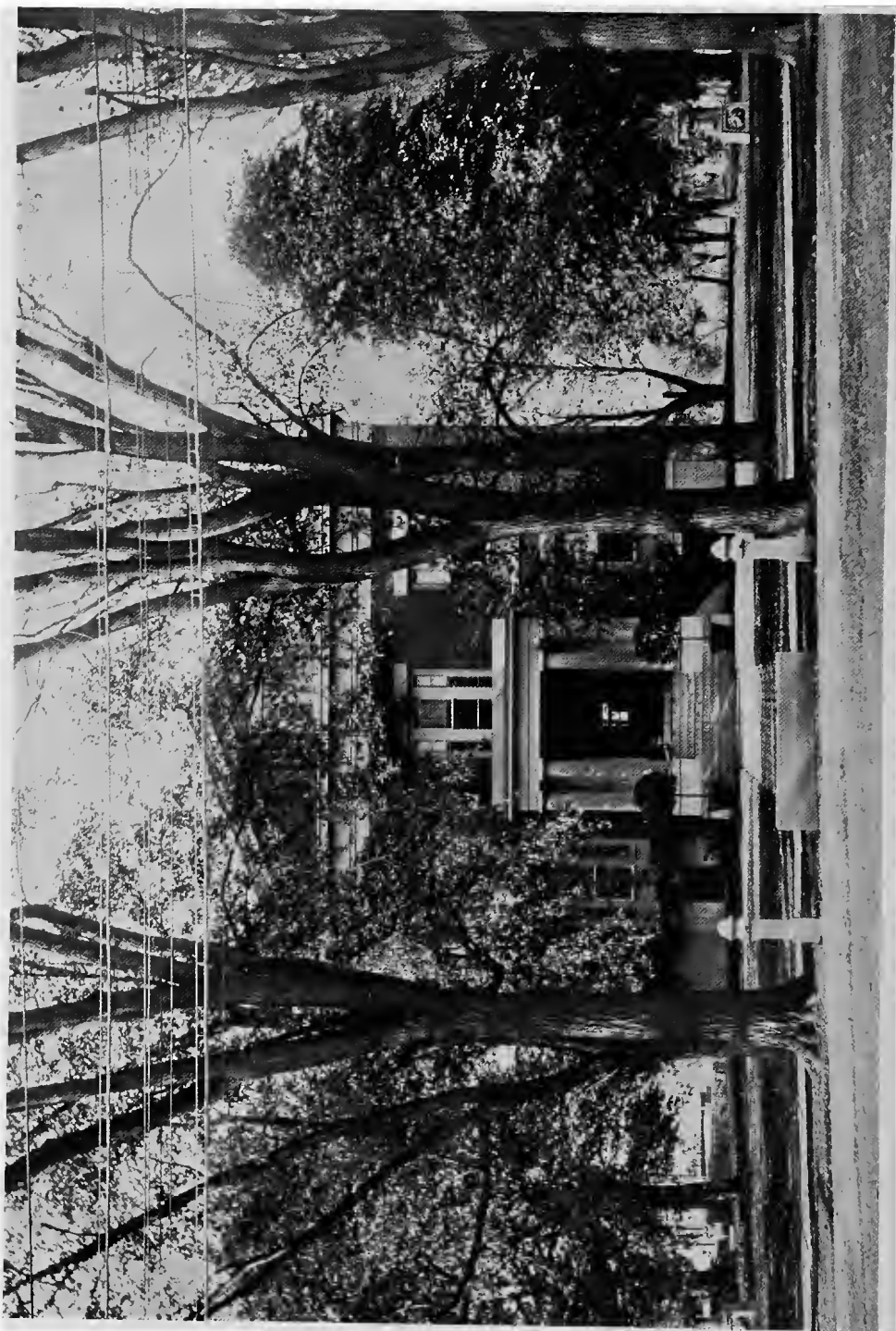
The Delawares, grown in the Vine Valley section, are without question the finest in the world and command the highest prices of any in the market.

In connection with the industry of grape growing that of wine making flourishes in the lake region where there are several large wine manufactories and cellars whose product, as is natural under such favoring circumstances, is of the finest quality and commands a high price in the largest cities of the country.

The total yearly product of the large acreage of grapes grown and exported is of course difficult to estimate, but the records of the Navigation Company show that in a single season the shipments by this route alone are approximately 6,000,000 pounds or 3,000 tons of the fruit.

Aside from this a large amount is shipped over the Middlesex Valley branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Thus the raising and marketing of grapes in this vicinity means a substantial source of revenue to the dwellers in the lake region whose prosperity means much to the business welfare of Canandaigua.



Residence of J. L. McLaughlin

Produce Market



COMMUNITY of the size of Canandaigua is in a large measure dependent upon surrounding agricultural interests and the extent of these is usually reflected accurately in the size and quality of the markets afforded.

Canandaigua is a center of one of the finest agricultural districts in the world and her markets therefore are necessarily of a quality and capacity to assure the successful handling of the large amount of farm products that are yearly raised on the fertile farms surrounding the village.

The largest produce dealers of Canandaigua are the firms of R. A. Mather, with produce warehouses here and at Rushville, the Canandaigua Elevator Company of which A. J. McCauley is manager, the Boyce Brothers and the J. B. Malcolm Company, incorporated, with warehouses in Canandaigua, Marion and Medina.

The home offices of the latter company are at Marion, N. Y., and it first began doing business here in the Autumn of 1904, in the basement of the Davidson Opera House Block.

The following year the J. B. Malcolm Company acquired land and began the erection of a produce warehouse at a point in the eastern part of the village near the Northern Central round-house.

This firm, in the fall of 1905, shipped from Canandaigua dried apples alone to the aggregate value of approximately \$262,000 and chops and waste to the value of \$32,500.

While a specialty has been made of this variety of produce, the company during that year also handled about \$100,000 worth of beans, and this year has erected a new warehouse for the more extensive handling of this crop.

During the present year it will possess facilities for handling double the amount of dried fruit alone that was shipped last year and it also does a large wholesale business in eggs, hay, butter and potatoes.



Charles M. Coyle.



Miss E. C. Phelps.

C A N A N D A I G U A

In its busiest season this firm employs from thirty to forty people besides its office force.

The Canandaigua Elevator is a large building erected expressly for the handling of produce and stands just above the railroad tracks at the corner of Ontario and Pleasant Streets.

For the past two years it has been under the management of A. J. McCauley, an experienced produce dealer, who makes a specialty of handling beans, and who also deals in grain, cabbage and apples.

Since taking control of the Canandaigua Elevator Mr. McCauley has installed therein the very latest and most approved machinery for handling beans and in his busy season employs over forty people in his bean picking department.

Last year he bought and sold approximately 40,000 bushels of beans and this year with enlarged facilities he will handle almost twice that amount.

Aside from this he last year shipped 350 cars of hay and about 100 cars of grain, cabbage and apples.

The Boyce Brothers, who conduct a large produce business near the New York Central station, ship on an average about 20,000 bushels of beans yearly besides two hundred cars of hay, three hundred tons of straw, ten cars of rye, 15,000 bushels of oats and 20,000 bushels of barley.

R. A. Mather, proprietor of another of the large produce houses, ships on an average yearly 15,000 bushels of beans, 15,000 barrels of apples, one hundred to one hundred and fifty cars of cabbage, twenty-five to fifty cars of potatoes, five hundred to one thousand barrels of pears and a large quantity of plums and small fruit.

These figures are designed to give but an approximate idea of the quantity of produce handled here yearly, and numerous concerns smaller than the ones mentioned also do a thriving business in the wholesale produce shipping line.

In this connection it may be mentioned that large quantities of cabbage are shipped yearly from small stations near Canandaigua, the nature of this crop rendering it advisable for the grower to load it at the nearest point to his farm, but at the same time the profits derived from this crop in the county are largely expended in Canandaigua and go to swell the volume of trade in the county seat.



Hon John Colney



James Davidson.

W. D. Crandall.





Mrs. Catherine M. Hart.



Charlotte Clark



Hon D. G. Lapham.



John Gillett.



Mrs Wm. H. Adams.

Oysters



AMONG the important industries of Canandaigua and one that is deserving of special mention, occupying, as it does, a somewhat unique position in the business life of the community, is the wholesale and retail oyster business built up from a small beginning to its present thriving proportions by its owner, John Flannigan.

Mr. Flannigan owns or controls numerous and productive oyster beds, and engages in a large wholesale trade whose limits are not found in New York State alone, but extend to the Middle Western States, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, Pennsylvania and Canada; Canandaigua being the central distributing point for this large trade.

The oysters and sea foods handled by Mr. Flannigan have become known far and wide and have always enjoyed distinction because of their excellent quality and uniform reliability so that the leading restaurants and hotels in the wide area in which they are known make an exceptional specialty of serving this brand of sea food.

Whenever a Canandaiguan sees an announcement that "Flannigan's oysters are served" he can usually be depended upon to accord that place his patronage in the full knowledge that he will be able to obtain a toothsome and enjoyable meal.

And in Canandaigua itself "Flannigan's" occupies a place similar to that filled by Sherry's or Delmonico's in New York, and the oyster and fish dinners served there are treats to the epicurean, and many parties come here from neighboring cities for the purpose of enjoying them.

Edward C. Williams



John Flannigan



Streets



FEW cities with a population not greater than ten thousand can boast within their limits ten miles of permanently paved streets. Canandaigua, however, with characteristic enterprise, has added to her mileage of paved streets until this mileage represents an approximate total of a little over ten miles of first class brick and macadam pavements.

In connection with the work of building new pavements the sewers have likewise received their share of attention, and since July 1, 1903, the sum of nearly \$400,000 has been expended in the work of building pavements and sewers.

The first permanent pavement in Canandaigua was laid in 1899, a Porter-McMahon brick pavement being constructed that year in Chapin Street for a distance of 1,300 feet.

In 1901 a macadam pavement was constructed in Howell Street, and the following year a portion of Gibson Street was paved with brick. In May, 1903, at a special tax meeting the proposition to raise the sum of \$200,000 by a sale of bonds was carried by an almost unanimous vote of the taxpayers, and on the 26th of the following August the contracts were awarded for the construction of the first sections of pavement to be laid under the new appropriation. Work was at once begun and continued for two summers with the result that the greater part of the pavement now in use was completed in the latter part of the summer of 1905.

The cost of the street improvements was paid for by assessing one-half of the expense of each street upon the abutting property owners, except upon the Main and Bristol Street brick pavements, where one-third of the amount was assessed, the remainder in each instance being paid out of the proceeds of the bond issue.

Property owners were given the option of paying the tax at once or in five equal annual payments with interest at five and one-half per cent.



Gibson
Street.

Intersection
of
Gibson & Main.

Looking West
from Park.



View
from Park.

C A N A N D A I G U A

The width of the pavement between curbs in residence streets varies from twenty to thirty feet, twenty-four feet being found a very satisfactory width.

In Main Street a strip 1,600 feet long, in the business portion, is paved to a width of 82 feet, with sidewalks 25 feet in width and the remainder of the street, 7,500 feet, is forty feet between curbs.

Surface water from the pavements is carried off by a system of vitrified pipe sewers independent of the sanitary sewers, twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter, laid in a bed of gravel concrete.

In most instances the sewers are placed four feet back from the curb, as few as possible being located under the pavement.

Catch basins are located 150 to 200 feet apart, and between the car tracks catch basins are also placed, slightly depressed to catch the water, but not low enough to be troublesome to traffic.

Aside from the work done by the village considerable improvement has been made upon the streets in the east end of the village, the expense of which has been borne by Mrs. Mary C. Thompson.

These include portions of macadam pavements in Charlotte Street, Fort Hill Avenue, East Street and the east end of Howell Street; also the construction of a portion of the Charlotte Street sewer.

The expense of improving Charlotte Street from Gorham to Gibson Streets, was borne by the Lisk Manufacturing Company, the work consisting of grading and paving with cinders, surfacing with crude petroleum and sand, the village furnishing and laying a four inch Medina stone curb.

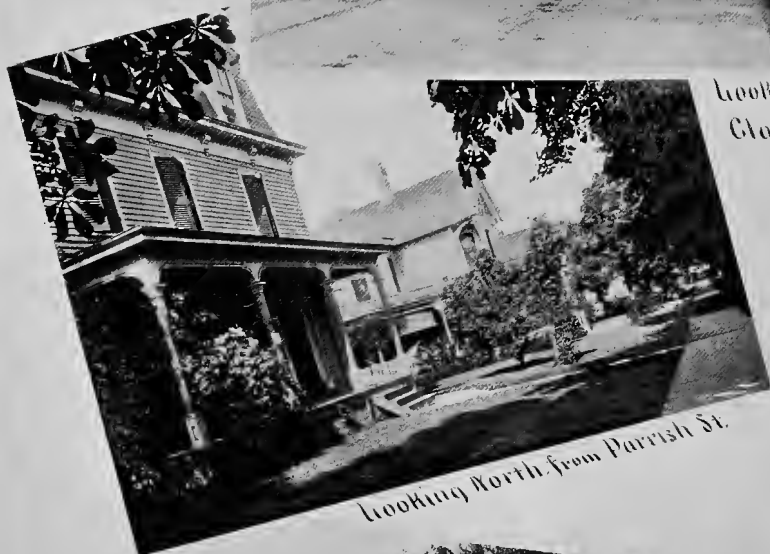
The village is well equipped with road machinery, owning a twelve ton Buffalo-Pitts steam roller, a macadam scraper, a Champion road machine, two Watson dump wagons and three street sprinklers, the streets being sprinkled under the direction of the Street Superintendent, the cost being assessed according to frontage basis on property abutting the streets sprinkled.

To sum up the work of paving already done in Canandaigua the following figures, taken from the report of Village Engineer LeGrand Brown, under whose supervision the paving was done, give an accurate idea of what has been accomplished and to whose very complete

Main Street
South.



Looking South
from
Clark Street



Looking North from Parrish St.



Looking North from Moran Place.

report the compilers of this book wish also to extend credit for much of the information given in the foregoing sketch:

Total miles of pavement laid under bond issue, 5.33; total miles of pavement laid previous to 1903, 2.19; total miles of pavement laid from street fund since 1903, 1.89, making a total of 9.41 miles completed, exclusive of work in progress during the summer of 1906. Of these streets 4.62 miles are brick, 3.51 miles macadam with curbs, and 1.28 miles of macadam without curbs, making a total of 4.79 miles of macadam pavement.

Of a total of 27 miles of streets in the village, 35 per cent. have permanent pavements and storm water sewers and, in addition to this, numerous other streets have storm water sewers of sufficient capacity and of such construction as to require only the building of catch basins in case of the paving of these streets.

The importance to a village of the possession of such a mileage of first class paved streets is self evident, and it would indeed be difficult to find a town of proportionate size so well endowed in this respect as is Canandaigua.

Main Street



RECITAL of the charms of Canandaigua would be incomplete without some reference to the Main Street of the village, of which it is safe to say that there is not a more beautiful thoroughfare in New York State.

Main Street in Canandaigua is a portion of the old turnpike road extending from Buffalo to Albany, along which, before the advent of railroads, the picturesque old stage coaches traveled, carrying passengers on their long journeys between the extremes of the State.

This main thoroughfare of the village of Canandaigua is two miles long, and a charming glimpse of the lake may be obtained from almost any point along its length.

It is paved with brick for its entire length, except a small portion at the extreme northern end, where macadam has been used.

Views of Main Street.



Looking South
from
Town Hall.



Looking South from Fort Hill Avenue.



Looking North from Town Hall.

In the business portion the width of the street between curbs is 82 feet and the sidewalks are 25 feet in width, while in the upper and lower portion of the town the width between curbs is 49 feet, the total width of the street being 132 feet, one of the widest thoroughfares in the country. Along this street stands a most imposing array of buildings.

The early settlers in Canandaigua, for the most part people of wealth, culture and refinement, erected dwellings notable for their dignity and quiet beauty, set at a sufficient distance from each other to give a charming air of privacy. Though most of these old buildings have now given way to more modern dwellings, the general style remains the same and a beautiful row of residences on both sides gives evidence of wealth and refinement.

Then, also, the public buildings along this thoroughfare are of a character to lend dignity to any street in the country.

These include the massive and imposing Court House, the Red Jacket Club building, the Y. M. C. A. building, the magnificent new Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, the beautiful old Congregational Church erected in 1812, and a fine sample of colonial architecture, the venerable gray stone Episcopal Church, the handsome brick churches of the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations, the High School building, the splendid Thompson Memorial Hospital with its new bacteriological laboratory, and the imposing new Academy building.

Few, indeed, are the streets that can boast of a finer array of public buildings representing a value of many hundred thousands of dollars.

On both sides of the street stand a beautiful double row of trees, and the space between the curbs and the sidewalks form well kept and attractive grass plots.

From the porches of many of the houses, as well as from various points along the street, glimpses may be obtained of the distant hills along the lake side and surrounding the town, while the street itself finds its end in the limpid waters of the lake.

Canandaiguans themselves are proud of their Main Street, and strangers coming here for the first time vie with them in expressions of admiration for this magnificent thoroughfare than which no finer is to be found perhaps within the limits of the United States.



Main St. North



Main St. Intersection of Gibson.

Parks



THE general plan of the village of Canandaigua, with its wide and pleasant streets and abundance of shade trees, would seem to preclude the necessity of supporting public parks, but such is not the case as the village owns two of these parks, one situated just north of Gibson Street and the other west of Main Street, opposite the Court House Square.

These parks are open to the public at all times and no "Keep off the grass" signs preclude their enjoyment by children and grown up persons.

While these parks are comparatively small they nevertheless afford most pleasant recreation spots, and in the evening or upon a warm afternoon the many who rest under the cool shade of the trees appreciate the thoughtfulness which reserved these pleasant places for the accommodation of the public.

On the north side of Howell Street and opposite the north end of Washington is a recreation park, donated to the village by Mrs. Mary C. Thompson and open to the public during the summer months.

This park is provided with every appliance necessary for a first class out door gymnasium and is a very popular resort for children of all ages and classes who, during the time that they remain upon the grounds, are under the supervision of a competent and reliable physical instructor well versed in all out door games, and under whose instruction the children are with safety taught the use of the various appliances which have been provided and are given valuable lessons in physical culture and calisthenics.

This is a model institution of its kind and has proved to be to the children of Canandaigua a boon whose value it would indeed be difficult to estimate.

However, it is not the children alone who enjoy these grounds but crowds of older people may be seen there daily, enjoying the beauties of the place and taking a reflected pleasure in the health giving pastimes enjoyed by the members of the younger generation.

Play Ground.



Spring
Lane



Country
Road.



C A N A N D A I G U A

There are excellent tennis courts on these grounds where some very fine matches are yearly played, the contestants including some of the best tennis players in Western New York.

The grounds themselves are very beautiful, being interspersed with trees and set with shrubbery which is well cared for and attractive.

They were formerly part of the grounds of the Thompson estate and, together with the buildings and all the apparatus, were donated to the village by Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, who also bears the entire expense of maintaining them.

This munificent lady has also donated to the village the swimming pavilion and the park leading thereto, which is situated at the foot of Main Street.

This area was formerly a swampy bit of ground on which stood a row of boat houses which were removed to new sites, assigned to the owners by the village authorities to clear the way for the little park which forms the approach to the swimming pavilion.

This building was erected last year and is very attractive in appearance.

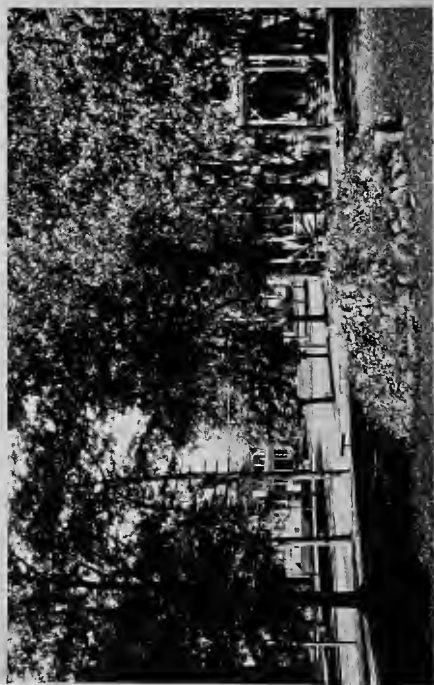
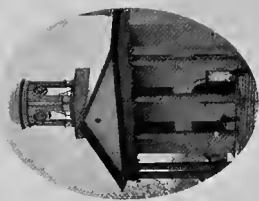
It is built at the north end of the breakwater and at a point where on the west side deep water is provided in the steamer harbor wherein capable swimmers may enjoy diving and swimming to the limit of their desire.

On the other side the water is very shallow and here daily during the summer months swarms of children may be seen rioting in the water, wading and swimming, at all times under the care and supervision of a reliable instructor.

Classes for men, women and children are arranged for different days during the week and abundant opportunity is given to all to learn the useful accomplishment of swimming.

These two institutions, the recreation park and the swimming school, have done much to make life pleasant for Canandaigua children, and it is not too much to say that nowhere in all the country can better provision be found for fostering the physical development of the youth of both sexes than in Canandaigua.

Views
in
Court House
Square



Shade Trees



THE trees of Canandaigua are among the many points upon which it lays claim to being one of the most beautiful of residence towns. All throughout the village, along the streets and upon the lawns stand noble specimens, some of them the original giants of the forest and some the result of careful selection, planting and care.

On some of the streets the trees on both sides of the driveway form a perfect arch above the pavement so that upon the warmest and sunniest days there is always an abundance of shade, and throughout the village, except in the business portion, the sturdy brown trunks and rich foliage afford pleasant perspectives with a welcome suggestion of shade and coolness.

Numerous different varieties adorn the streets, prominent among them being maples and elms, some of the latter being gigantic specimens of great age and beauty.

There are also a goodly number of horse chestnut or, as they are called in some portions of the country, Buckeye trees, and the various shades of green in the foliage lend a delightful variety and charm to the effect as a whole.

Great care is exercised to preserve the trees of Canandaigua in all their beauty, and any person who willfully mutilates, trims or cuts a tree without a special permit from the Board of Street Commissioners is subjected to a fine in accordance with a provision of the village charter.

Recently the services of an expert landscape architect, Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, a recognized authority on matters of the sort, was called into requisition to furnish plans for still further beautifying the streets and suggestions as to the care of trees, parkways, etc., and in his report furnished much excellent advice which will be acted upon for the preservation of the trees and care of the streets.



Patrick Quigley



Gibson Street looking East.



Residence of H. G. Fitch.

West Gibson
Street.

Looking East, from S.J. Sutherland's Residence.



Looking East from James Bates Residence.



Water Supply



AMONG the many considerations that are to be taken into account in a recital of the advantages of any corporation is that of its water supply upon the purity and abundance of which depend in large measure the safety and convenience of the inhabitants.

Many cities are compelled at great expense to draw their municipal water supply from points at a considerable distance and from sources of more or less questionable purity.

Not so Canandaigua, the advantage of whose position in this regard may readily be seen.

Not only is the source of her supply unlimited, but the water furnished to her citizens is carefully guarded and of assured purity.

The village owns and controls its water works system, and that department of the village government is in such a prosperous condition that not only is it able to pay all its own expenses, but also it has a very respectable monetary surplus, having actually within a short time loaned to the general village government a large share of the funds necessary for municipal improvements.

The pumping station is situated on the west lake shore, two and one-half miles above the village, and the water, to assure its purity, is pumped at a considerable distance out in the lake.

As the outlet is at the north end of the lake and the current of that body of water therefore sets away from the pumping station there is absolutely no danger of contamination from the city sewage, and, in addition to this, stringent ordinances prohibit, under heavy penalties for each offense, the dumping of refuse in the lake at any point or any other careless pollution of the water supply.



Power House.

Hon. Frank A. Hamlin.



John Reznor.





Peter E. Burke.



Dr. Frank P. Warner.

C A N A N D A I G U A

SINKING FUND.

Itemized statement of Sinking Fund is as follows:

Cash in Genesee Valley Trust Company, 4 per cent.....	\$4,955 63
Cash in Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, 4 per cent.....	4,936 31
Cash in Security Trust Company of Rochester, 4 per cent.....	4,456 14
One bond and mortgage, dated June 6, 1903, at 4½ per cent.....	5,000 00
One bond and mortgage, dated June 10, 1903, at 4½ per cent.....	2,000 00
One bond and mortgage, dated March 1, 1905, at 4½ per cent.....	4,000 00
One bond and mortgage, dated March 1, 1905, at 4½ per cent.....	2,800 00
One bond and mortgage, dated April 1, 1905, at 4½ per cent.....	3,500 00
One bond and mortgage, dated April 1, 1905, at 4½ per cent.....	5,000 00
One bond and mortgage, dated August 4, 1905, at 5 per cent.....	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$41,648 08</u>

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

The following extensions consist of 951 feet of four-inch cast iron pipe on Park Place, via Greig Street, at a cost of \$530.51.

OTHER FACTS.

Seventy-three services have been connected with the system since the last report, making total number water takers to date 1,584.

OPERATION

Number of gallons pumped	327,774,951
Number of hours pumped	3,945 45-60
Pounds of coal consumed.....	<u>1,070,000</u>

CONSTRUCTION

Construction as per last report.....	\$153,372 61
Construction since last report.....	<u>530 51</u>
	\$153,903 12
Less payment of Robertson Place extension.....	<u>240 80</u>
	<u>\$153,662 32</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,
President.

C. W. MEAD,
WILLIAM R. MARKS,
C. A. BOYCE,
WILLIAM GARRATT.

Dated February 28, 1906.



Herman Van Vechten.



William D. Powers.



Sewer System



THE Village of Canandaigua is fortunately possessed of complete and well constructed sanitary and surface water sewer systems. The sanitary sewer system was not constructed wholly at the same time, but has been built at various times and has received frequent additions from year to year. At present nearly fourteen miles of sanitary sewers are in existence and operation in Canandaigua, which disposes of the sewage of all of the principal streets and most of the less important streets, and there are now but few sections of the village which are not provided with such sewers. Within the last few years a number of new sanitary sewers have been built, among the latest being those on Hubbell and Catherine Streets and two more sewers have been practically determined upon by the village authorities for construction during the spring of 1907, and several others are now under consideration. The village of Canandaigua owns a new and complete set of sanitary sewer maps made by the village engineer, Mr. LeGrand Brown, in 1905, which are of valuable assistance in ascertaining the location and extent of the present system.

Besides its sanitary sewers Canandaigua is also well and fully supplied with a system of surface water sewers of a number of miles extent, which drain off the surface water from most of the village streets. On nearly all of the recently paved streets excellent surface sewers have been constructed at the same time that the several paving improvements were made.

All in all, Canandaigua can probably boast of as good a sewer system, if not better, than any municipality of its size in this State.



Thomas P. Murray



Mack S. Smith.



Elisha W. Gardner.

Healthfulness



ANY causes contribute to the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of a community, and one of the strongest inducements that a city can offer to prospective residents is the statement, borne out by facts, that such community is a healthful place of abode.

In this regard Canandaigua excels.

The excellence of her location, situated on high and sloping ground, devoid of disease breeding slums and swampy or marshy spots within her precincts, with her streets well paved, thereby preventing the accumulation of mud even in wet weather, her water supply well nigh perfect, with an excellent sewage system, with plenty of space in her residence and business districts, and above all, blessed with a location that assures a continual supply of fresh air, tempered in the heat of the summer by the cool lake breeze, and with the blasts of winter in a measure softened by the rolling and hilly character of the surrounding country, Canandaigua's advantages in this respect are manifold.

Serious epidemics of any sort are practically unknown and the yearly mortality rate is remarkably low considering population.

Then, again, if by any chance the vicinity should be stricken by an epidemic of any sort there are the best of facilities for caring for the victims, two large hospitals, and an efficient corps of physicians assuring to sufferers the best of attention.

On the outskirts of the village, in the southeastern extremity, has been erected a detention hospital for the care of those who might be stricken with a contagious disease, but up to date not a single patient has ever occupied it.



John A. Taylor



Thomas Thompson.



Simon S. Norreuter.

Real Estate



REAL estate business in Canandaigua at present is in a flourishing condition, and the rapid growth of the village is evidenced by the number of new houses erected yearly and the purchase of homes in the village by persons who desire to make it their permanent residence.

A forcible impetus has been given to this branch of industry within the past few years by the new concerns which have come to the town, the increase of the old ones already existing here and the conviction which has come to many brought here by varying interests, that nowhere could they find a city embodying more advantages as a permanent place to locate.

Four prosperous real estate agencies are engaged in business in the town and every contractor in the village is almost continually busy erecting new houses which can hardly be built fast enough to supply the demand, there often being numerous applications to rent a building before its construction is even fairly well begun.

A brisk trade in real estate is maintained and the values of property are so staple and so well assured by the numerous improvements and the quality of the industries located in the village as to offer a safe means of investment with the assurance of a steady and reasonable income from the money.

During the past few years many new dwelling houses have been erected, suitable to the needs of persons having a moderate income, and yet possessing conveniences and merit in the way of location which it would be impossible to obtain at the same price in a larger community.

Thus the laboring man or the man working for a moderate salary can come to Canandaigua with the assurance that he can obtain a pleasant home at a moderate price or, if he desires, can secure a lot and build his own home to suit his ideas, while the new comer who is



Orin S. Bacon.



Willis H. Turtle.

better provided in the way of finances can have his choice of many beautiful and conveniently located residences or a site on which to construct his home.

The real estate agencies referred to are wide awake and take care to place before their customers the various bargains that from time to time come into their hands.

Prosperity in real estate is a good sign that the community as a whole is prosperous, since in cities where industries are on the wane or where there appears no good prospect for the location of new industries, real estate sales are almost invariably found to be slow and little interest is manifested therein.

To the man, therefore, who, in his search for a location, is guided, among other things, by these considerations Canandaigua offers an exceptionally good record in this respect.

Factory Sites

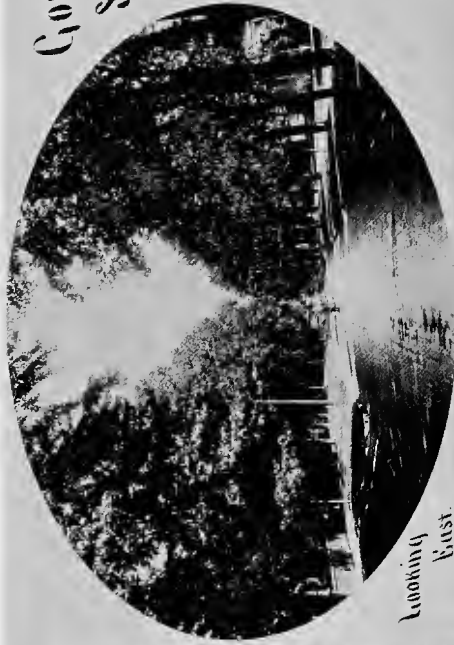


CANANDAIGUA offers to the man seeking a location for the establishment of a business, some of the finest factory sites to be found in any city or town in the country. Many of these sites, lying in the outskirts of the village, yet readily accessible and suitably located for the obtaining of transportation facilities, light, water and other necessary accessories can be obtained on terms very advantageous to the prospective manufacturer to whom the Board of Trade and the village in general is ready to extend every courtesy and assistance compatible with good business principles.

More detailed knowledge of these sites may be obtained by addressing Mr. W. D. Powers, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Canandaigua, New York, or, better still, interested parties are invited to visit Canandaigua in person and make a thorough investigation of the sites offered.



Looking west
from Catherine



Gorham
Street.

Looking
East.



Park.



Corner of
Wood and Gorham.

Retail Trade



ANY people who have been accustomed to living in large cities object to taking up their residence in smaller communities largely on account of what they regard as the greater difficulty in obtaining the necessities, as well as the luxuries, of life, and the retail dealer in a small city is often regarded merely as a convenience for the supplying of smaller needs until such time as the purchaser can obtain access to the stores of a larger city.

In such a case as this the retailer naturally provides himself only with the goods which he feels are apt to be demanded by his trade, and as a consequence the stores of a small city are often liable to be conducted upon a somewhat primitive basis and to lack the stock and service necessary to recommend them to the discriminating purchaser.

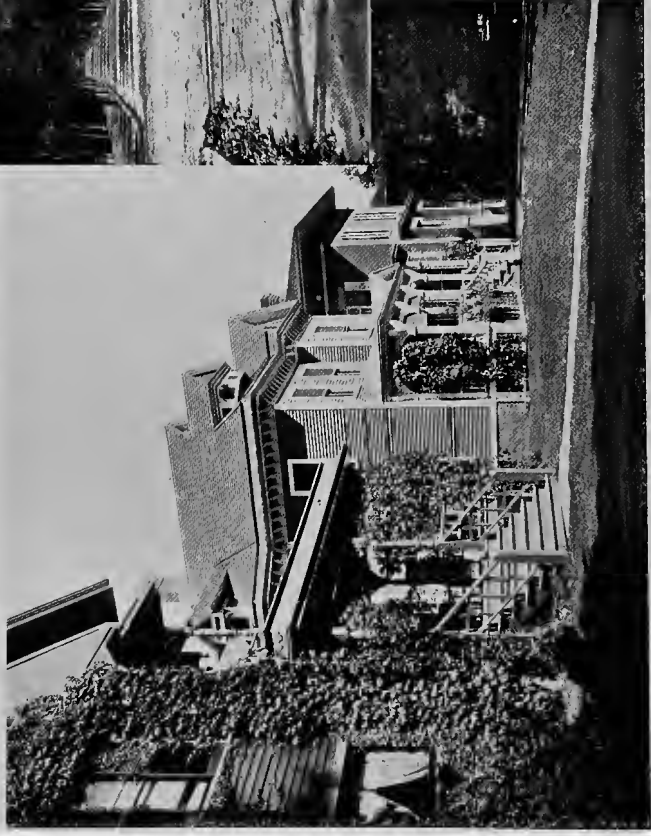
But in a community where a well to do city population and the trade of prosperous farmers from a wide section surrounding assure to the retailers the proper degree of support, they are enabled to serve their patrons with an efficiency little short of that to be obtained in the larger city stores.

It is therefore with no small degree of pride that Canandaigua can claim for her retailers as a whole a place among the class that can be depended upon to furnish their trade with the best that is obtainable, in the knowledge that their customers will in return accord them the degree of patronage that makes such service possible.

Among the stores of Canandaigua the visitor from the large city is often surprised to find in stock expensive and costly articles seldom found outside the city department stores and to learn that these are regularly carried in stock.

Canandaigua numbers among her notable retail enterprises two large stores devoted to the sale of dry goods, rugs, carpets, and the like; one department store handling dry goods, household furnishing utensils, millinery and novelties; one other store handling a limited

View, North side Howell Street.



Howell Street, looking west from Park St



C A N A N D A I G U A

line of dry goods and an extensive line of millinery, as well as four smaller stores devoted exclusively to the millinery business.

Six large clothing stores dealing in both ready to wear and custom made clothing and three establishments handling exclusively custom made garments furnish a good field for the supply of masculine wants in wearing apparel, and the prosperous condition of all of them as well as of the dry goods stores shows both that Canandaiguans are particular as to their attire and are glad to patronize the men whose energy and appreciation of the needs of discriminating patrons enables them to purchase suitable supplies for both themselves and families without the necessity of a visit to any of the neighboring cities.

And it is a matter of common remark that the values in Canandaigua and the goods supplied by her dealers compare favorably as regards style, price and quality to those procurable anywhere, and that the selection to be obtained here is far superior to that of any neighboring small city.

Four large hardware stores, all prosperous, supply the community with goods in that line. Three large lumber yards carry stocks of everything needful in building material, paints, oils, roofing, etc., and much of these latter commodities are also carried by the hardware stores.

Fourteen grocery stores of varying degrees of magnitude, but of uniform excellence, supply Canandaigua and the surrounding country with provisions, three of these stores being combination grocery and meat markets, and one a grocery and home bakery.

Aside from this bakery there are three others, one of which manufactures a popular brand of crackers and transacts a wholesale as well as a retail business.

Seven sanitary and wholesome meat markets dispense the flesh of locally grown and carefully chosen cattle, sheep, and swine, as well as game, poultry and fresh and salt fish, while a large wholesale and retail fish and oyster establishment has its headquarters here. With such ample provision for the slaughter of stock and sale of meat known to be free from disease and uncontaminated by preservatives, Canandaiguans are but little effected by the revelations of the packing house scandals of the great cities.



Chapin Street looking west.



Chapin Street looking East.



Bristol Street from Bridge.

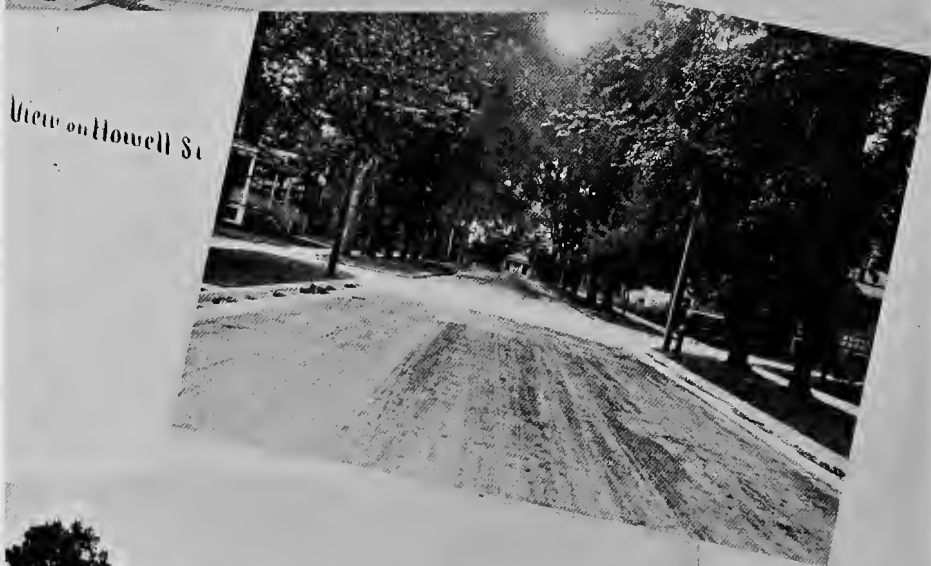


Bristol Street. (looking east from Bemis)





Intersection
of
Main & Howell Sts



View on Howell St



Lawn View,
Sonnenberg

C A N A N D A I G U A

Aside from the purveyors of the various necessities of life, as mentioned above, Canandaigua is well provided with prosperous and up-to-date dealers in other lines, and her citizens and those of the country surrounding can at all times purchase the comforts and necessities of modern life to the greatest advantage, which is one of the important points to be considered in deciding upon a permanent location.

Should any wonder be expressed that so comparatively small a place should be able to support so large a retail trade, it may be explained that Canandaigua has a large, rich and prosperous territory to draw from.

As the county seat of Ontario County she is the natural point to which the interests of the county converge, and much of the trade from the smaller towns surrounding, as well as that of a well to do farming community helps to swell the volume of trade.

Besides the advantages offered which draw the trade from the smaller towns the excellent railroad facilities which Canandaigua possesses and the fact that most of the main country highways leading to the town are now macadamized has much to do in drawing trade to this center.

Smaller towns within a radius of ten miles from Canandaigua, and which may be said to be natural tributaries thereto, are Chapinville, Shortsville, Manchester, Bristol Springs, Bristol, Cheshire, East Bloomfield, Holcomb, Stanley, Gorham, Hopewell Center, Reeds Corners and Farmington, while of the larger towns in the county from whence come a respectable share of trade to Canandaigua are Victor, Clifton Springs, Phelps and Naples.

Taking into consideration the business drawn from these sources there is small cause to wonder that Canandaigua should stand above the average in the matter of retail trade.

Looking North from Court House Square.



Looking south from Cong. Church.



Newspapers



GOOD indication of the prosperity of a town is usually found in the newspapers published there. In a community where general prosperity exists, where the residents are wide awake and progressive, and where an active interest is maintained in passing affairs there are generally to be found newspapers that are in keeping with the character of the place.

Canandaigua has four progressive and prosperous newspapers and the support accorded them, not only in the town itself but throughout the county, is excellent evidence that their value is known and appreciated.

The only Canandaigua newspaper that has been able to celebrate the centennial anniversary of its establishment is the Ontario Repository Messenger.

The "Western Repository" first appeared in Canandaigua in 1802, and the "Genesee Messenger" in 1806.

In 1810 the name of the "Western Repository" was changed to that of the "Ontario Messenger."

In 1862 the two papers were consolidated and since that time the consolidated papers have been continuously published under the name of the "Ontario Repository Messenger" as the Ontario County seat Democratic organ, and is always a consistent and active supporter of the policies of its party.

In point of age the "Ontario County Times" claims second place to the "Messenger," having been established in January, 1852, in response to a demand for the establishment in Ontario County of an organ representative of the anti-slavery branch of the Whig party, which was later merged into the Republican party.

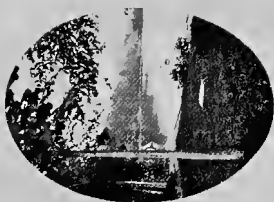
The founder of the "Times," N. J. Milliken, was active in the movement looking to the organization of the Republican party, and the "Times" enjoyed the distinction of being a prominent factor in and an earnest worker for the establishment of that party.



Genundawah.



Looking South from Long View.



• Whale Back from Whistery Point.



Whale Back from Pine Valley.

The "Times" continued under the management of its founder, Mr. N. J. Milliken, until his death in 1902, and is at present conducted by his sons, C. F. and R. B. Milliken.

The "Times" has always been a staunch and unswerving supporter of the principles of the Republican party and has been an active worker for the interests of that party.

Next to the "Times" in order of age comes the junior organ of the Republican party, the "Ontario County Journal," owned and edited by Edwin P. Gardner.

The "Journal" was founded in 1874 by George D. A. Bridgman, who later sold the paper to William G. David, now one of the owners and Treasurer of the "Rochester Herald."

Mr. David conducted the paper for one year, when it was again purchased by Mr. Bridgman, who thereafter conducted it continuously until 1891 when he sold out to E. P. Gardner and W. H. Hamlin, who conducted the business in partnership until May 1, 1899, when Mr. Gardner purchased the interests of his partner and has since been sole publisher and proprietor.

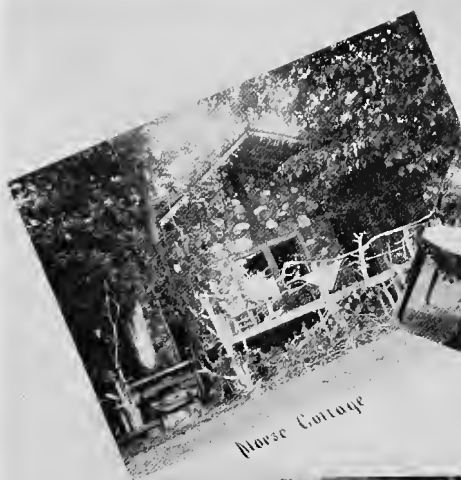
The paper has always been a partisan of the Republican party, but with a tendency toward independence, although regularly supporting the candidates of its party.

The youngest paper in Canandaigua is the "Canandaigua Chronicle," founded under the name of the "Ontario County Chronicle" in 1900 by W. A. Brown and W. D. Powers, as a Democratic organ.

A year later Mr. Brown purchased the interest of his partner in the business, and the "Chronicle" was continued as a Democratic paper under his sole management until its acquisition in January, 1904, by the Chronicle Printing Company, by which it has since been owned and published.

The Chronicle has, under its present ownership, been the organ of neither political party, but has maintained an independent attitude in its comments on the political affairs of the State and Nation.

All four of these papers enjoy a healthy and large circulation, and the prosperity which they enjoy is a fair reflection of that of the community in general.



Horse Cottage



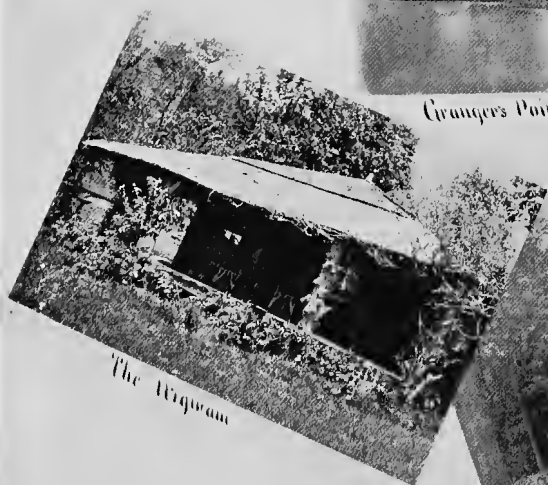
Veranda



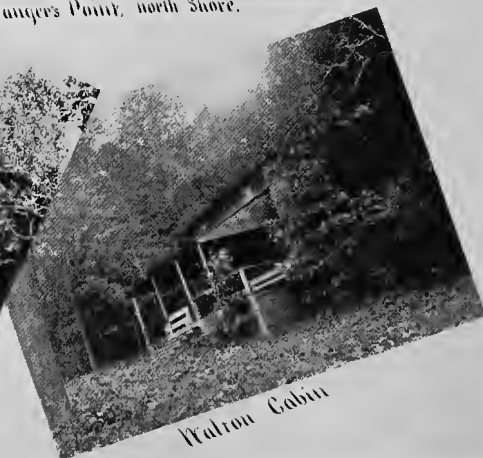
Cooks Point



Crangers Point, north shore.



The Wigwam



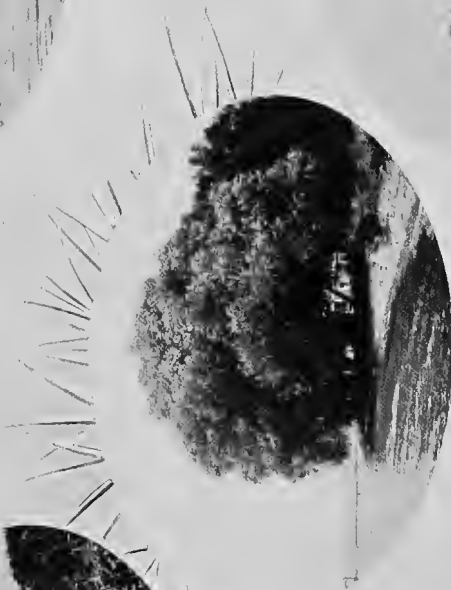
Walton Cabin



Loupy Point



The Poplars



Goodings



Fergusons



Wabe Trout



The Jean L. Burnett Residence

As a Summer Resort



CANANDAIGUA yearly is coming more and more into prominence as a summer resort of unquestioned popularity, and every summer, crowds of tourists are attracted to the town, lured by the beauties of the lake and the surrounding country, the pure and wholesome air, the opportunities for rest and recreation and the facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and other enjoyable pastimes.

July and August are the months that bring the most visitors to the lake and every year during these months the numerous cottages along the lake shore are crowded with residents both from Canandaigua itself and from cities neighboring and distant.

And every year the charms of the lake and of the lofty hills that rise beside it are more and more appreciated and every summer sees a larger pilgrimage to the lake resorts than the one preceding.

During the summer months it is quite practicable for a business man, located in the town, to maintain a cottage on the shores of the lake, going thereto every evening via the lake steamers and returning the following morning by the same means in time for business.

This practice is carried out by many and is becoming more and more popular.

Little has been done to advertise the advantages of Canandaigua Lake as a summer resort, notwithstanding which, its fame has spread far and wide and available cottage sites are being rapidly taken up.

There are, however, long stretches of beautiful beach where no cottages are as yet erected and where sites may be obtained at reasonable prices.

There also exists a good business opportunity for the erection of a modern hotel at some point along the lake to supplement the accommodations already existing, the large hotel which formerly stood at Seneca Point having been destroyed by fire several years ago.



Interior of Canandaigua Opera House

Board of Trustees



THE branch of the municipal government to which is entrusted the most momentous questions that concern the village is the Board of Trustees. To this body all the other village boards are subsidiary, and while the others are called upon to deal with important and often intricate problems, the sanction of the trustees is necessary upon almost every considerable measure.

The Board is made up of a President elected by the voters of the village at large and two trustees chosen from each of the four wards, making a body of nine in all.

The Board meets regularly on the first Friday of every month, and in cases where affairs of the village demand extra attention, every two weeks.

The members serve without pay, and it is a pleasing commentary on the public spirit of Canandaigua's citizens that some of the brightest and most representative residents of the village are on the Board and give their time and attention to the details of the village government.

Street Commissioners



ANY extensive improvements have been made on Canandaigua streets during the past few years, and to relieve the Board of Trustees of a portion of the responsibility involved in this and other municipal affairs a new Board has been created, known as the Board of Street Commissioners, and having jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the streets, driveways, pavements and kindred subjects.

This Board is composed of five members appointed for terms of two, three, four and five years, and meetings are held every other Tuesday.



Chopin Homestead



Old Greig Mansion.



Since beginning its duties the Board has had occasion to deal with many serious problems and has met them in a manner that has caused it to be regarded with the greatest confidence by the citizens.

The members of this, as of all the village Boards, serve without compensation, devoting much time and attention to the welfare of the village without thought of pecuniary recompense.

Police Department



THE Police Department of Canandaigua is an exceptionally fine one for a town of the size and nowhere perhaps is there a more orderly, law abiding and well conducted community.

The executive arm of the Police Department is vested in a Board of Police Commissioners having power to appoint police officers; to hear charges, if any, that may be made against such officers, and to transact the various other business that comes within its jurisdiction.

The Police Court is presided over by a Justice who does not depend upon the action of the Commissioners for appointment, but is elected by direct vote.

The active force is composed of a chief and six officers, all men of experience as guardians of the law, and of a high order of intelligence and efficiency.

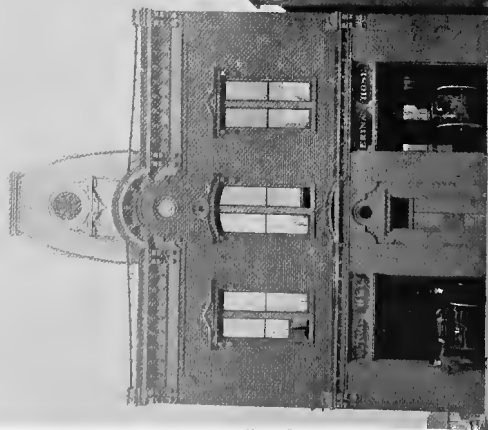
The Chief, H. C. Beeman, particularly has had a wide and varied experience in dealing with criminals, having been for many years associated with the Pinkerton Detective Agency and still retaining a connection with that institution.

It is rarely, indeed, that a crime is committed in Canandaigua or vicinity that the culprit is not promptly apprehended by the local officers, and as a result the town has attained a reputation of being a bad place for crooks, and depredations of a serious nature are very rare.

Engine House's.

No 2

No 1, Mutual Handel,



Erina Hose.

No 3



Ontario Hose



Mercill Hose.

Fire Department



NE of the most important factors to be considered in a recital of the advantages possessed by any community is the measure of protection against fire which it possesses. Canandaigua has a thoroughly organized and equipped volunteer fire department, consisting of four companies, which is more than ordinarily efficient, and largely through whose efforts the town has for a long time past enjoyed a remarkable immunity from destructive fires.

The department house is situated in Niagara Street, in about the center of the village, and the building contains the headquarters and equipment of the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company and the Erina Hose Company, both efficient organizations.

A little farther down in the center of the business district is situated the building of the Merrill Hose Company which, besides its regular equipment, is provided with a chemical engine which when called to fires is drawn by a team of handsome and well trained horses, maintained at the expense of the village.

In the northern part of the town is situated the headquarters of the Ontario Hose Company, which is as well organized and efficient as the downtown companies, and is situated advantageously to respond promptly to any alarms that may call the companies in the upper part of the town.

All the members of these companies are volunteers serving without pay and are ready to respond to alarms at any hour of the day or night.

At least two members of the Merrill Hose Company are always on duty in their building at night, and the promptitude with which, in case of alarm, their team is attached to the chemical engine and the men make ready for business would do credit to many professional companies.



The Canandaigua Hotel.

Hotels and Restaurants



NOT vitally important in the selection of a place of residence or of business, but nevertheless abundantly worthy of consideration, the places of public entertainment with which a city is provided justly come in for their measure of attention in an exposition of the advantages of a community.

The largest hostelry in Canandaigua is the one which takes its name from the village itself and which stands near the union station.

This is a four story brick building and is excellent in its accommodations, both for transients and as a family hotel, and its fine cuisine and cosy and homelike rooms are popular with the traveling public.

Extensive improvements have been made upon the building since its purchase a little more than a year ago by its present proprietor, Mr. Lambert Humphrey.

Also excellent in its accommodations is the New Webster, situated at the corner of Coach and Main Streets, in the business section of the town, and conducted by Mr. Fred D. Woollett.

The interior of the Webster has been almost entirely rebuilt and refitted at a very large outlay, and the hotel is said by travelers to be unsurpassed by any other house of its size between New York and Buffalo. The high esteem in which it is held is evidenced by the fact that it is filled to its utmost capacity practically all the time.

The Imperial, situated in Niagara Street, a short distance from the steam road and trolley stations, while smaller than its two competitors, nevertheless enjoys an excellent patronage and ranks well as the third largest hotel in the town. It is owned and conducted by Mr. Thomas Flynn.

The Washington Hotel, situated in Ontario Street, is a three story brick structure and, while smaller than its competitors, is well patronized. It is conducted by Mr. Dennis Carmody.

Besides the large hotels, Canandaigua is plentifully supplied with some of the best restaurants in Western New York, and visitors are often astonished at the elaborate service and excellent menus unsur-



Imperial Hotel.



Hotel Washington.

passed and, in fact, seldom equalled by the restaurants of cities much larger than Canandaigua.

On the east side of Main Street is the far famed Flannigan's, noted particularly for its elaborate fish, oyster and steak dinners, which lovers of these delicacies aver can be obtained in more satisfactory form nowhere in the State.

The Fountain Cafe, conducted by Messrs. O'Brien and Muldoon, is a very popular resort, both for townspeople and travelers, and is most elaborately fitted and furnished, attracting and holding a large and high grade patronage by the excellence of its menu and its service.

These restaurants have become famed far and wide, and both in winter and in summer large parties come from neighboring cities to enjoy the tempting viands provided at these popular resorts.

Further down Main Street on the east side Burke's restaurant holds sway and, while not as large as the others noted, its cuisine is excellent and its trade steady.

Another popular resort is the Murphy Cafe in Niagara Street, furnished in quaint style after the manner of a Rathskellar and without effort or display, maintaining its popularity year after year, choice in its cuisine and much frequented by the business men of the town, as it is a quiet and pleasant rendezvous.

Completing the list, the Star, temperance lunch room, in Main Street, established a little over a year ago by F. C. Andrews, is open day and night, ever ready to furnish appetizing viands from a light lunch to an elaborate dinner.

With all these excellent dining places Canandaigua is amply provided with accommodations for the stranger, and no one in quest of good entertainment need go away unsatisfied.



The Webster Hotel

Woodlawn Cemetery.

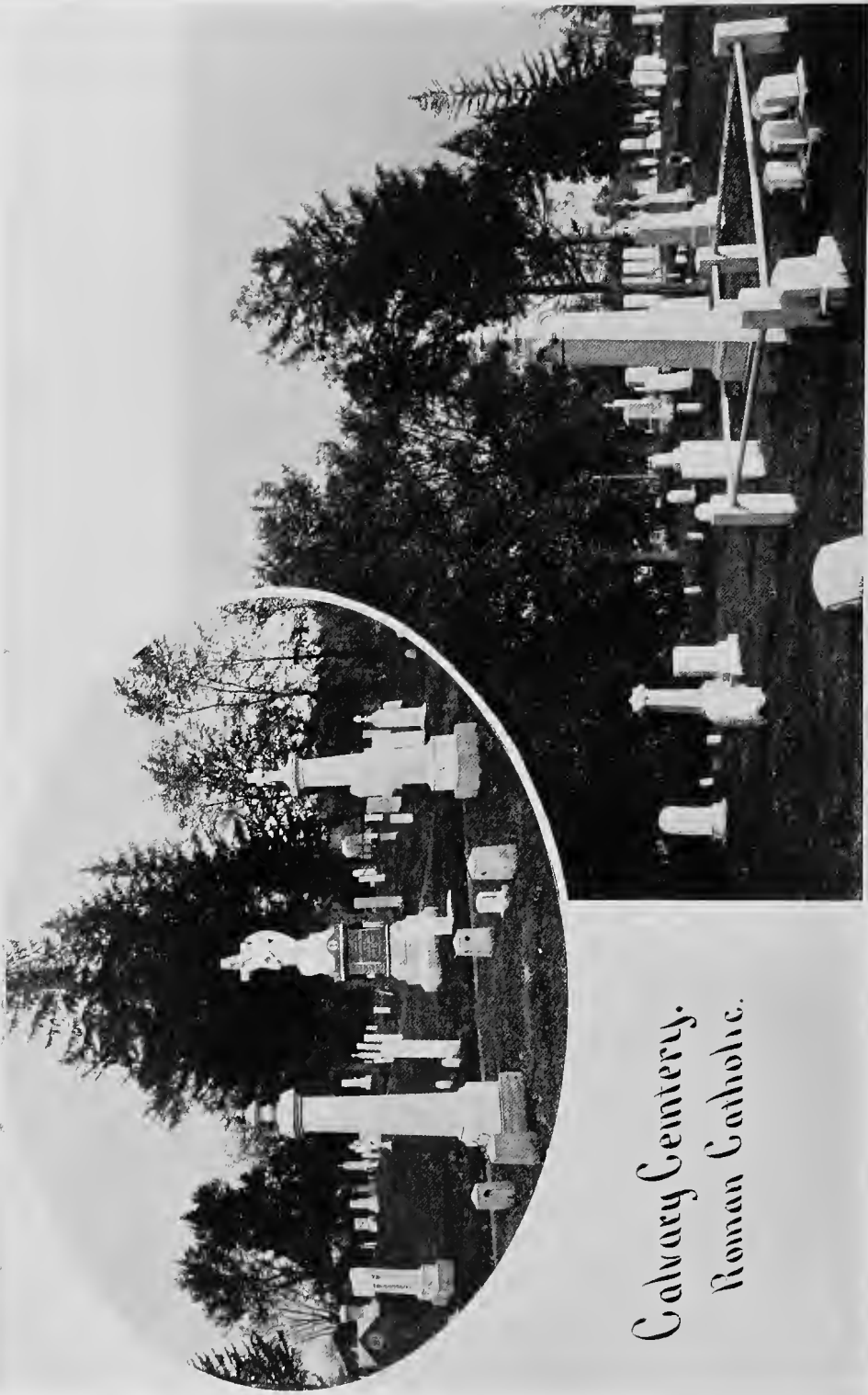
Parts of Sections 6, 7, 10.

Oak
Avenue.

Main
Avenue.

Main
Avenue.

*Calvary Cemetery.
Roman Catholic.*



Cemeteries



PERHAPS it is neither appropriate nor necessary to introduce into a book of this sort suggestions of the ultimate fate of all mankind, but, nevertheless, while the thought of death is repugnant to the vast majority of us, it may be something of a comfort to feel that our last resting place is peaceful, beautiful, carefully preserved and tended.

The cemeteries of Canandaigua are in keeping with the character of the town, and deserve at least a mention in these pages.

Woodlawn cemetery, situated in North Pearl Street, on the northwestern outskirts of the village, is a general burying ground for deceased members of the various Protestant denominations and is an exceptionally beautiful spot, as the accompanying illustrations show.

This cemetery, which was established in 1884, contains over sixty acres of land and is considered one of the most beautiful, successfully managed and up to date cemeteries to be found in New York State in any town of the population of Canandaigua.

Over \$90,000 has been expended in the purchase of land and in the improvements made by the Association which is now out of debt and has a nice cash balance to its credit on hand.

In the near future a chapel is to be erected on the grounds and a front fence and imposing entrance is also contemplated as among the further improvements to be made.

Two smaller cemeteries, situated in West Avenue, are also well kept and intelligently beautified spots.

Calvary Cemetery, the burying place of deceased members of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated in Parrish Street in the southwestern part of the village.

An addition to the original plot has lately been made and the cemetery ranks favorably in charm of location and evidence of zealous attention and care with the others noted, as well as with those of many larger places.

Canandaigua

County seat of Ontario County, State of New York.

Population state census of 1905, 7,364.

Finest residence city in Western New York.

Beautifully situated at the foot of Canandaigua Lake.

Popular summer resort.

Center of fine farming and fruit growing country.

Northern terminus of Northern Central branch of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Eastern terminus of Canandaigua-Batavia branch of New York Central.

Executive center of Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway, new electric line.

Most important station on Auburn branch of New York Central.

Thirty-six passenger trains arrive at and depart from union station daily.

Forty-six trains on electric road arrive at and depart from Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway station daily.

Important shipping center.

Unsurpassed shipping and traveling facilities.

Plenty of fine sites available for the location of factories.

Five modern public school buildings.

New Free Academy just constructed.

New Y. M. C. A. building with up to date equipment.

Six churches, new Roman Catholic costing \$100,000, and new Methodist Episcopal costing \$45,000.

Public recreation park and children's play grounds.

Free swimming school at lake under direction of careful instructors.

Two first class general hospitals.

New county bacteriological laboratory, thoroughly equipped.

Clark Manor House home for aged ladies.

Private insane hospital.

County orphan asylum.

Ten miles of paved streets.

Modern sewage system.

Municipally owned water supply system, self sustaining, furnishes abundant and pure water supply.

Efficient police department.

Four first class volunteer fire companies.

Electric lighting throughout village.

Commercial gas manufacturing plant.

Acetylene gas manufactory with pipes through business section for commercial lighting.

Efficient municipal government.

Large manufactory of anti-rusting tinware and enameled steel ware.

Large brewery, manufacturing celebrated Canandaigua ale.

Canning factory.

Cracker factory, plow factory, spoke factory, cider mill, two large evaporators, planing mills, machine shops, sash and blind factories, large cooperage.

Two first class banks.

Beautiful residence streets.

Modern retail stores in every line.

Noted for the beauty of its shady streets, well kept and handsome residences, fine public buildings, exceptional educational facilities.

Healthful climate, pleasant place of residence, all the advantages of a city without the discomforts.

Complete information on any subject gladly furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

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